The Columbian.

VOL. I.—NO. 50. BLOOMSBURG, PA., FRIDAY, DECEMBER 13, 1867. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

Bloomsburg Business Directory

STOVES AND TINWARE.

JACOB METZ, dealer in stoves & tinware, Main st., above court house. vI-n43

A. M. RUPERT, stoves and tinware, Rupert block, Main st., west of Market. vI-n43

CLOTHING, &c.

D. LOWENBERG, merchant tailor, Main st., 2d door above American house. vI-n43

J. W. CHEMBERLIN, wholesale and retail dealer in clothing, etc., Hartman's building, Main street. vI-n43

DRUGS, CHEMICALS, &c.

L. N. MOYER, druggist and apothecary, Exchange block Main st. vI-n43

E. P. LUTZ, druggist and apothecary, Rupert block, Main st., west of Market. vI-n43

CLOCKS, WATCHES, &c.

R. CATHCART, watch and clock maker, Market st., below Main. vI-n43

LOUIS BERNHARD, watch and clock maker, near southeast corner Main and Iron sts. vI-n43

C. E. SAVAGE, dealer in clocks, watches and jewelry, Main st., nearly opposite American house. vI-n43

BOOTS AND SHOES.

C. M. BROWN, boot and shoemaker, Main street, opposite American house. vI-n43

A. SOLLEDER, manufacturer and dealer in boots and shoes, Main st., opposite Episcopal church. vI-n43

HENRY KLEIM, manufacturer and dealer in boots and shoes, groceries etc., East Bloomsburg Main st. vI-n43

DAVID BETZ, boot and shoemaker, Main st., below Hartman's store, west of Market street. vI-n43

PROFESSIONAL.

DR. B. F. Kinney surgeon dentist, teeth extracted without pain. Main st., nearly opposite Episcopal Church. vI-n46

J. R. M'KELVY, M. D. surgeon and physician south side Main st., below Market. vI-n43

J. R. EVANS, M. D. surgeon and physician south side Main st., below Market. vI-n43

J. C. RUTTER, M. D. surgeon and Physician, Market st., above Main. vI-n43

DR. H. C. HOWER, surgeon dentist, Main st., above court house. vI-n43

MILLINERY AND FANCY GOODS.

MISS LIZZIE BARKLEY, milliner, Ramsey building, Main st. vI-n43

MISS A. D. WEBB, fancy goods, notions, books, stationery, north side Main street below Market. vI-n43

E. PETERMAN, millinery and fancy goods opposite Episcopal church, Main st. vI-n43

MRS. JULIA A. & SADE BARKLEY, ladies cloaks and dress patterns, southeast corner Main and west st. vI-n43

MRS. M. B. FURMAN, milliner, Main st., below Hartman's store, west of Market st. vI-n43

THE MISSES HARMAN, millinery and fancy goods, Main street just below American house. vI-n43

MISS M. DERRICKSON, millinery and fancy goods Main st., opposite Court House. vI-n43

HOTELS AND SALOONS.

J. LEACOCK, oyster and eating saloon, American House, Main st., Baltzer Leacock superintendent. vI-n43

WIDMYER & JACOBY, confectionery, bakery, and oyster saloon, wholesale and retail, Exchange block, Main st. vI-n43

FOX & WEBB, confectionery, bakery, and oyster saloon, wholesale and retail, Main st., just below Iron. vI-n43

EXCHANGE HOTEL, by J. F. Caslow, Main st., opposite court house. vI-n43

AMERICAN HOUSE, by John Leacock, Main st., west of Iron street. vI-n43

FORKS HOTEL, by G. W. Mauger, east end of Main st. vI-n43

B. STOHNER, refreshment saloon, Main st., just above court house. vI-n43

J. F. CASLOW, refreshment saloon, Exchange hotel, Lawson Calman, superintendent vI-n43

W. H. GILLMORE, refreshment saloon, Shive's block south side Main st. vI-n43

MERCHANTS, GROCERS, &c.

E. JACOBS, Confectionery, groceries etc. Main st., above Court House. vI-n43

S. H. MILLER, dealer in dry goods, groceries, queensware, flour, salt, shoes, notions, etc., Exchange block, Main street. vI-n43

M'KELVY NEAL & Co., dealers in dry goods, groceries, flour, feed, salt, fish, iron, nails, etc., northeast corner Main and Market st. vI-n43

A. J. SLOAN, dealer in choice dry goods, Housekeeping goods, fresh groceries, etc., etc. Main st., opposite court house. vI-n43

J. K. EYER, groceries and general merchandise Main st., above West. vI-n43

H. C. HOWER, hats and caps, boots and shoes, Main st., above court house. vI-n43

L. T. SHARPLESS, dry goods, groceries, boots, shoes, etc., Rupert block, Main st., west of Market. vI-n43

C. C. MARR, dry goods and notions, southwest corner Main and Iron sts. vI-n43

J. J. BROWER, dry goods, groceries, etc., northwest corner Main and Iron sts. vI-n43

REV. A. HARTMAN, dry goods, notions, and groceries, Main st., opposite Episcopal church. vI-n43

H. H. HUNSBERGER, agent, groceries, tobacco, and confectionary, Main st., below American house. vI-n43

D. A. BECKLEY, Keystone shoe store, books and stationery, southwest corner Market and Main sts. vI-n43

WILLIAM ERASMUS, confectioneries, Main st., just above court house. vI-n43

E. MENDENHALL, general stock of merchandise and lumber, corner of Main street and Berwick road. vI-n43

J. J. ROBBINS, dealer in dry goods groceries etc., Shive's block, Main st., below Iron vI-n43

J. K. GIRTON, Groceries & Provisions, southeast corner Main and Iron Streets. vI-n44

MISCELLANEOUS.

BLOOMSBURG LUMBER CO., manufacturers and dealers in Lumber, of all kinds, planing mill near the rail-road. vI-n48

W. J. BIDLEMAN, saddle and harness maker, near southwest corner Main and Market st. vI-n43

C. W. SNYDER, hardware, cutlery, guns, etc., Main st., below Iron. vI-n43

A. WITMAN, marble work, near southwest corner Main and Market sts. vI-n43

G. W. CORELL, furniture rooms, three story brick on Main st., west of Market st. vI-n43

R. H. RINGLER, dealer in pianos, organs and melodeons, at G. W. Corell's furniture rooms vI-n47

E. J. THORNTON, wall paper, window shades, and fixtures, Rupert block, Main st. vI-n43

T. H. MASTERS, agent for Grover & Baker's sewing machine, Main st., Hartman's building, up stairs. vI-n43

H. ROSENSTOCK, photographer, Exchange block, Main st., opposite court house. vI-n43

J. F. BROADT, photographer, Hartman's building northeast corner Main and Market sts. vI-n43

D. W. ROBBINS, liquor dealer second door from northwest corner Main and Iron sts. vI-n43

N. W. BARTON, tobacconist, and dealer in stove coal, Main st., opposite court house. vI-n43

W. PEACOCK, Notary Public, northeast corner Main and Market st. vI-n43

JOHN A. FUNSTON, mutual and cash rates fire insurance company, northeast corner Main and West st. vI-n43

GEORGE HASSERT, manufacturer and repairer of threshing machines, Chemberlin's alley, near Sharpless' foundry. vI-n43

I. S. KUHN, dealer in meat tallow, etc., Chemberlin's alley, back of American house. vI-n43

J. R. PURSELL, saddle, trunk and harness maker, Main st., below court house. vI-n46

SAMUEL JACOBY, Marble and Brown Stone Works, East Bloomsburg, Berwick road. vI-n47

STEPHEN KNORR, Blacksmith, North-west corner of Main and West Street. vI-n47

C. FOSTER, Glue Maker, and White and fancy Tanner, Scottown. vI-n47

Orangeville Directory.

DR. O. A. MEGARGEL, physician and surgeon, Main st., next door to Good's Hotel. vI-n17

BRICK HOTEL, and refreshment saloon, by Israel Mumma, corner of Main and Pine st. vIn17

SWAN HOTEL, the upper house by John Snyder, Main st., above Pine. vI-n17

D. K. SLOAN, dealer in dry goods, groceries, lumber and general Merchandise Main st. vI-n17

THOMAS BUCKLE, saddle and Harness maker Main st., above the Swan Hotel. vI-n17

J. H. SMITH, manufacturer of tin ware and dealer in stoves etc., Main st., above the Swan Hotel. vI-n17

SAMUEL EVERETT, Druggist & Apothecary, Main Street. vI-n4

A. & E. W. COLEMAN, Merchant tailor and Gent's furnishing goods, Main St., next door to the brick hotel. vI-n17

M. S. HAYHURST, Clocks, Watches and Guns repaired. Guns and Watches for sale, Main St., below Pine. vI-n17

JAMES B. HARMAN, Cabinet Maker, and Undertaker, Main St., below Pine. vI-n17

MICHAEL C. KELLER, confectionery, Oysters &c. &c., on Pine St., between Main and Mill. vI-n17

H. H. & C. KELCHNER, Blacksmiths, on Mill Street, near Pine. vI-n17

WILLIAM DELONG, Shoemaker and manufacturer of Brick, Mill St., west of Pine vIn19

ELIAS SNYDER, Flour and Grist Mill, and Dealer in grain, Mill Street. vI-n17

ADAM SCHUYLER, Iron founder, Machinist, and Manufacturer of plows, Mill St. vI-n17

MILES A. WILLIAMS & Co., Tanners and Manufacturers of leather, Mill Street. vI-n17

JOHN KELLER Boot and Shoemaker, Pine Street, opposite the Academy vI-n17

A. B. HERRING & BROTHER, Carpenters and Builders, Main Street, below Pine. vI-n17

SAMUEL M. PRENTISS, Veterinary Surgeon, at the Brick Hotel, corner of Main and Pine Sts. vI-n17

Light Street Directory.

PETER ENT, dealer in dry goods, groceries, flour, feed, salt, fish, iron, nails, etc., Light street. vI-n45

H. WHITMIRE, manufacturer and dealer in boots and shoes. vI-n49

J. TERWILLIGER, Cabinetmaker, Undertaker and Chairmaker. vI-n49

F. P. KELLEY, Blacksmith, opposite post office. vI-n36

H. F. OMAN & Co., Wheelwrights, first door above school house. vI-n49

MRS. E. KLINE, millinery and fancy goods. vI-n46

J. W. SANKEY, dealer in Leather, Hides, Bark, etc. Cash paid for Hides. vI-n36

WM. M. ENT, dealer in stoves and tin ware in all its branches. vI-n46

Jersey Town Directory.

ANDREW MADISON, dealer in dry goods, groceries, grain, lumber etc., Jerseytown. vI-n49

JACOB A. SWISHER, dealer in Hides, Leather Bark etc. Madison township Columbia county Pa. vI-n49

HOTELS AND SALOONS.

LONG POND HOTEL.

THE undersigned having leased and re-furnished in good style the above well-known House, situate

AMONG THE MOUNTAINS

in the borders of Columbia and Sullivan counties, in one of the most beautiful and healthful regions in the State, is fully prepared to accommodate visitors and sojourners

WITH THEIR FAMILIES.

The Pond and streams are well stocked with delicious fish of many kinds including

TROUT AND PIKE,

and boats in good order will be kept for the accommodation and amusement of guests, either for fishing or pleasure excursions upon this beautiful sheet of water which is

SEVERAL MILES IN EXTENT.

Surrounded by an extensive forest, there is afforded to the huntsman a splendid field for his own peculiar sports, and exercise with his

DOG AND GUN.

His Larder will be always provided with the delicacies of the season; and his Bar stocked with PURE LIQUORS. The House is large and commodious. The Stabling extensive and safe. The House is reached from several points on the Bloomsburg & Lackawanna Railroad; and is a splendid place to pass the hot months of Summer.

May 17, 1867-4m. R. R. HAYHURST.

EXCHANGE HOTEL,
BLOOMSBURG, COLUMBIA COUNTY, PA.

THE undersigned having purchased this well-known and centrally-located house, the Exchange Hotel, situate on MAIN STREET, in Bloomsburg, immediately opposite the Columbia County Court House, respectfully informs his friends and the public in general that his house is now in order for the reception and entertainment of travellers who may be disposed to favor it with their custom. He has spared no expense in preparing the Exchange for the entertainment of its guests, neither shall there be anything wanting on his part to minister to their personal comfort. His house is spacious, and enjoys an excellent business location.

Omnibusses run at all times between the Exchange Hotel and the various railroad depots, by which travellers will be pleasantly conveyed to and from the respective stations in due time to meet the cars.

Bloomsburg, March 22, 1867. JOHN F. CASLOW.

COLUMBIA HOUSE,

BY

BERNARD STOHNER.

HAVING lately purchased and fitted up the well-known Robison Hotel Property, located a

FEW DOORS ABOVE THE COURT HOUSE,

on the same side of the street, in the town of Bloomsburg; and having obtained a license for the same as a

RESTAURANT,

the Proprietor has determined to give to the people visiting the town on business or pleasure,

A LITTLE MORE ROOM.

His stabling also is extensive, and is fitted up to put buggies and carriages in the dry. He promises that everything about his establishment shall be conducted in an orderly and lawful manner; and he respectfully solicits a share of the public patronage. may17'67-6m.

FORK'S HOTEL,

GEORGE W. MAUGER, Proprietor.

The above well-known hotel has recently undergone radical changes in its internal arrangements, and its proprietor announces to his former custom and the travelling public that his accommodations for the comfort of his guests are second to none in the country. His table will always be found supplied, not only with substantial food, but with all the delicacies of the season. His wines and liquors (except that popular beverage known as "*McHenry*") purchased direct from the importing houses, are entirely pure, and free from all poisonous drugs. He is thankful for a liberal patronage in the past, and will continue to deserve it in the future. GEORGE W. MAUGER.

THE SWAN HOTEL.

[THE UPPER HOUSE,]

ORANGEVILLE, COLUMBIA CO. PA.

The subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he has taken the above well known House of Entertainment, and will be pleased to receive the custom of all who will favor him with a call.

HE WILL KEEP A GOOD TABLE,

a Bar well stocked with the best of Liquors, and every effort will be made to render entire satisfaction. JOHN SNYDER.

Orangeville, Pa., March 13, 1867-1m.

EXCHANGE SALOON.

THE Proprietor of the Exchange Saloon has now on hand a large stock of

SUMMER REFRESHMENTS,

consisting of

SPICED OYSTERS, SARDINES, TRIPE, BOLOGNAS SHEEP TONGUE, BOILED EGGS, SWEITZER CHEESE.

LAGER BEER, ALE, &C.

COME ONE, COME ALL AND SEE.

LAWSON CALMAN, Superintendent.

Bloomsburg, May 3, 1867.

THE ESPY HOTEL,

ESPY, COLUMBIA COUNTY, PA.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he has taken the above well known House of Entertainment, and will be pleased to receive the custom of all who will favor him with a call.

HE WILL KEEP A GOOD TABLE,

a Bar well stocked with the best of Liquors, and every effort will be made to render entire satisfaction. WM. REMLEY.

Espy, Pa., April 12, 1867.

EVERY Customer may be sure of a Good Fit or no sale at CHEMBERLIN'S Clothing Store. vI-n-3m.

THE COLUMBIAN,



A Democratic Newspaper

IS PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY MORNING AT

BLOOMSBURG, PENN'A.

THE principles of this paper are in the Jeffersonian School of politics. Those principles will never be compromised, yet courtesy and kindness shall not be forgotten in discussing them, whether with individuals, or with contemporaries of the Press. The unity, happiness, and prosperity of the country is our aim and object; and as the means to secure that, we shall labor honestly and earnestly for the harmony, success and growth of our organization.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.—Two dollars a year if paid in advance. If not paid in advance, two dollars and fifty cents will be invariably charged.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.—One square (ten lines or less) one or three insertions $1,50; each subsequent insertion 50 cents.

SPACE.	1M.	2M.	3M.	6M.	1Y.
One square	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	$10,00
Two squares	3,00	5,00	6,00	9,00	14,00
Three squares	5,00	7,00	8,00	12,00	18,00
Four squares	6,00	8,00	10,00	14,00	20,00
Half column	10,00	12,00	15,00	20,00	30,00
One column	15,00	19,00	20,00	30,00	60,00

Executor's and Administrator's Notice $3,00; Auditor's Notice $2,50. Other advertisements inserted according to special contract.

Business notices, without advertisement, twenty cents per line.

Transient advertisements payable in advance, all others due after the first insertion.

It is, in *all cases*, more likely to be satisfactory, both to subscribers and to the Publishers, that remittances and all communications respecting the business of the paper, be sent direct to the office of publication. All letters, whether relating to the editorial or business concerns of the paper, and all payments for subscriptions, advertising, or jobbing, are to be made to and addressed

BROCKWAY & FREEZE,
"Columbian Office,"
Bloomsburg, Pa.

Printed at Robison's Building, near the Court House, by CHAS. M. VANDERSLICE, FRANK R. SNYDER.

BUSINESS CARDS.

JOB PRINTING

Neatly executed at this Office.

M. M. L'VELLE,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Ashland, Schuylkill County, Penn'a.

M. E. JACKSON,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Berwick, Columbia County, Penn'a.

M. M. TRAUGH,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Berwick, Columbia County, Penn'a.

WILLIAM H. ABBOTT,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW
CENTRALIA, PA.

C. W. MILLER,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.
Office with E. H. Little, in brick building adjoining Post Office. [illegible]

JOHN G. FREEZE,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.
Office in Register and Recorder's office, in the basement of the Court House, Bloomsburg, Pa.

ROBERT F. CLARK,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.
Office corner of Main and Market streets, over First National Bank, Bloomsburg, Pa.

E. H. LITTLE,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.
Office on Main street, in brick building below the Court House, Bloomsburg, Pa.

C. B. BROCKWAY,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.
BLOOMSBURG, PA.
Office—Court House Alley, below the Columbian Office. Jan1'67.

J. B. ROBISON,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
BLOOMSBURG, PENN'A.
Office in Chamber's Building, Main Street, West of the American House. may3'67.

AUCTIONEER.
MOSES COFFMAN,
Having followed the profession of Public Vendue Crier for many years, would inform his friends that he is still in the field, ready and willing to attend to all the duties of his calling. Persons desiring his services should call or write to him at Bloomsburg, Pa. [illegible]

DR. W. H. BRADLEY,
Late Assistant Medical Director U. S. Army.
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
Office at the house opposite Shive's Block, Bloomsburg, Pa.
Calls promptly attended to both night and day.
Bloomsburg, Jan. 18, 1867.

S. C. SHIVE,
CABINET MAKER,
AND MANUFACTURER BY STEAM OF
SASH, BLINDS, DOORS,
SHUTTERS, MOULDINGS,
WINDOW FRAMES, &C.
MAIN STREET,
BLOOMSBURG, PA.
June 28, 1867.

S. C. COLLINS,
FASHIONABLE
SHAVING, HAIR CUTTING
AND
SHAMPOOING SALOON,
Over Widmeyer & Jacoby's Ice Cream Saloon,
BLOOMSBURG, PA.
Hair Dyeing and Whiskers colored black or brown. [illegible] april'67.

R. WARTMAN, [illegible] DILLINGER, E. B. HARTMAN.
HARTMAN, DILLINGER & CO.,
NO. 225 NORTH THIRD STREET,
(Nearly opposite Jones, Krot, Dentce & Co.)
Wholesale Dealers in
YARNS, BATTING, WADDING, CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS, SHADES, FLY NETS,
GRAIN BAGS, CORDAGE, &C. ALSO, WILLOW AND WOODEN WARE,
BRUSHES, TRUNKS, LOOKING GLASSES, ETC.
May 10, 1867-1y.

WARTMAN & ENGELMAN,
TOBACCO, SNUFF & SEGAR
MANUFACTORY,
No. 318 NORTH THIRD STREET,
Second Door below Wood,
PHILADELPHIA.
J. W. WARTMAN. H. P. ENGELMAN.

ALL Kinds of Ready Made Clothing at low Prices at CHEMBERLIN'S Clothing Store, Hartman's block, Bloomsburg, Pa.-30-3m.

ALL KINDS OF JOB PRINTING neatly executed at THE COLUMBIAN Steam Printing Office.

Choice Poetry.

FOR THE COLUMBIAN.

A DARK DAY.

BY MARION ROSS.

A day in the drear November,
The skies are leaden and gray;
I sit by the dying ember,
And watch the shadows at play.

The wild winds are sadly calling,
The flowers are withered and dead;
The leaves have long ceased their falling,
And rustle to passing tread.

The meadows are brown and barren,
Forests imbedded in gloom;
The hills have no sunlight thereon,
The Summer hath made her tomb.

The swallows are southward flying,
The air is chilly and drear;
The year it is slowly dying—
Is dying another year.

My soul it is sad and weary,
My thoughts are gloomy and dark;
This life is so cold and dreary,
Its hope but a feeble spark.

Its friendships are false and fleeting—
Its loves but a mocking dream;
Each pleasure is vain and cheating,
And joys are not what they seem.

Its fame is fair and deceiving,
And merit but waits forlorn;
While fortune cheats the believing,
Adversity plants the thorn.

Ambition is flushed and eager,
The coveted prize to gain;
Success is ghostly and meagre,
The best endeavors are vain.

A voice from the tomb of ages,
Now whispers a monotone;
"Still man in earth's strifes engages,
To worldly treasures yet prone.

Though structures, so fine, must crumble,
And castles fall to decay;
The work of a lifetime, tumble,
To famish, in a single day.

Afar in the future veiled,
A clarion voice, and clear
"Press onward, for truth prevaileth!
Press onward! the goal is near.

In life's battles then, falter never!
Who striveth, at last must win.
A prize for each good endeavor,
A pardon for every sin."

Original Story.

A NIGHT OF HORROR.

THE winter of 18— was an exceedingly severe one; nothing like it had been known within the memory of that reliable authority "the oldest inhabitant." Heavy falls of snow had whitened the ground early in the season, and the keen and piercing North winds, aided by frequent [illegible] of sleet and hail, had prevented the sun's rays from affecting materially the earth's white and dazzling mantle. It was a hard season for the poor, and rendered doubly so from the fact that the almost utter prostration of business had thrown hundreds of working men out of employment, and driven many to acts of dishonesty and even greater crimes. I was spending several weeks in a small town in the western part of the State, and it was in this place, on one of the bitterest nights of this most bitter winter, that the adventure befel me which I propose to relate—one which has fixed itself so firmly in my memory that the lapse of time has done nothing to efface it, or render its incidents less fresh and vivid. A few words by way of introduction will first be necessary.

The town of ——, although not a large one, was on the line of a railroad and thus received a fair amount of traveling custom. I was stopping at the best hotel in the place—kept by a most portly host and one well acquainted with the desirable art of "keeping a hotel." The guests were a jovial fun-loving set, much given to story telling, singing and mild conviviality during the long winter evenings. With them I had become very well acquainted before the period at which my story begins. A short time before this however, our number had been increased by the arrival of a young man from the West, a rough looking fellow, whose exact position in the social world it was hard to fix. He had evidently seen much of the South and West, and was familiar with the habits, manners and customs of steam boat men on the large rivers. He occupied a room in common with three other men and in a time "all went merry as a marriage bell." Soon however, rumors were whispered about concerning the loss of various small articles from this room, culminating finally in the breaking open of a carpet-bag and the forcible abstraction therefrom of sundry articles of wearing apparel. Some of the occupants of the room spoke strongly against the new comer, and, if my memory serves me rightly, even went so far as to accuse him of the thefts.

I had carefully refrained from giving any opinion regarding the matter, partly from a disinclination to meddle in an affair which was no business of mine, and partly from the fact that I could see no proof whatever of his complicity. I had, however, on the occasion of the last discovery, mentioned that if he were guilty he should be arrested and punished, as it was not only rather expensive to the persons plundered, but very damaging to the reputation of the well-kept and orderly hotel. This observation of mine, probably somewhat distorted, as is almost invariably the case with remarks passing through second hands, or rather through second mouths, had reached the ears of the suspected party, greatly to the destruction of his peace of mind, and I in turn was informed, that vengeance dire had been threatened me, and personal chastisement of an unlimited character. This of course was unpleasant news, as I am of small stature and in no manner pugilistically inclined, more especially in a case like this, where my adversary was of much greater proportions and something of an athlete as well. I deemed it however better to say nothing, but to let the matter die out, keeping a close watch over my unruly tongue, lest I should again commit myself and bring down punishment on my devoted head.

Matters were in this condition on the memorable night to which I allude. I had retired early, fatigued with walking over the yielding snow in the face of a sharp Northeaster and had fallen into a deep dreamless sleep which lasted until after midnight I suppose, for the house was intensely quiet; the last roisterer had left the bar-room, and no sound gave evidence of wakeful or waking humanity. The moon shone bright and clear through the opened blinds of my window, and the whole room was illumined by the soft mellow light, rendering distinctly visible objects in the darkest corners, and even bringing into view the very figures of the wall paper. Never had I before, nor have I seen since, anything equal to the extraordinary clearness and brightness of those moon beams. There seemed to be something supernatural in it all, and I lay in my bed gazing with wide open eyes, now at the dazzling brightness of the moon-lighted snow, and then at the familiar objects in my room, all seeming strange, unnatural and weird.

Suddenly a murmuring like a human voice sounded in the hall just outside of my door, and then my ear detected soft footfalls as if made by stockinged feet. With every faculty intensified a hundred fold, I watched and listened. I had fixed my eyes on the door, which I could have sworn was both locked and bolted, when it noiselessly opened, meeting with no resistance from bolt or bar, and two men entered the room. The first I recognized immediately as the suspected thief of room No. —, the other was a stranger. No attempt was made at concealment by either of them. Both wore fur caps but these were rather pushed back from the forehead, than pulled forward and evinced no desire on their parts to prevent recognition. The door was shut as noiselessly as it had been opened and the men stood by the bed-side whispering softly, so softly indeed that, although my hearing was doubly acute, I could not distinguish what was said.

After what seemed to be minutes, but was probably seconds, the man whom I knew, and whom I may as well call G——, for distinction, seized me by the left arm and with a strong quick jerk landed me in the middle of the room. His companion suddenly sprang forward and grasped his arm, and as my eyes instinctively followed the motion I saw to my horror that his hand held a large heavy handled bowie knife. A slight struggle took place but was conducted without noise. Even at the time, I was struck with the fact that their footsteps seemed to cause no sound, whilst I could distinctly hear the patter of my naked feet as I moved my position to avoid them in their struggle. This appeared all the more strange, because I had detected their foot steps before they entered the room. At length G—— desisted from his efforts to wrench his arm from his companion's grasp and asked in a sharp quick voice, which did not seem to convey any sound beyond the ears of his companion and myself, "why should not I?" "Don't make a fool of yourself" said the other gruffly, "haven't you trouble enough on your hands now, or do you want to swing for it? If you must do it, wait till we get through at any rate." To this G—— made no response but walking up to me, pushed me forcibly down on a chair which stood by the window, saying, as he passed his dangerous looking knife before my eyes "Sit there (with an oath) till we get through and then I'll cut your throat as sure as my name is G——."

The night as I have said before was intensely cold, so cold that the water froze solid to the very bottom of my water pitcher, and I was sitting in this bitter air in my night-shirt, and with my bare feet on the floor. I remember to have read, that men placed in positions of peril, in the face of death as it were, often have to pass in review the actions of their lives in a moment of time, from the earliest hours of childhood until that which seems to them the last of their existence. Such a panorama of life passed before *me*. Incidents of my boyhood long since forgotten and which at this day I cannot even recall, were visibly presented by my memory. I thought of all the misdeeds and shortcomings of my life, and singularly enough of all my pleasures. Sharp twinges of regret I had as well, and bitterly I thought of the ignominious death awaiting me. I thought of all my looked for pleasures, my anticipations of worldly success, my good resolves, my separation from loving friends and family, and then I pictured the consternation and dismay of mine portly host and his jovial guests, whom I had left in such fine spirits but a few hours since, when in the morning they would find a ghastly corpse with "that across his throat that they would hardly care to see." I dared not call for help, knowing that before any one could reach me the deed would be consummated, and I had no desire to hasten my fate even though it seemed inevitable. Strange to say, during all this time no feeling of fear crossed me, a sense of wonder and of regret for leaving earth by the dastardly hand of a cut-throat and thief, was all I felt. In fact so little was personal fear present with me that when G—— approached me once and, as if to try my nerve, drew the back of his knife across my throat I did not even shrink, although the touch of the cold steel was like that of the hand of Death.

It must not be understood that whilst I was reviewing my life, I had let my attention wander. On the contrary, my gaze was fixed upon the men as if fascinated, and followed their every action. They had opened my trunk and taken therefrom such things as they desired, and had even opened a bundle of private papers and seemed to be looking among them for something of importance. My clothes which hung over the back of a chair were not molested, although my watch and pocket book were in them. At length they closed the trunk, rolled the articles they had taken into a bundle, and turned towards me. Then I perceived for the first time that they both had knives in their hands, the knives were exactly alike, both had horn handles and were broad bladed and heavy, as bowie knives always are. As they approached me I looked them fairly in the face, never flinching or moving, except that just before they got near enough to touch me, my feet suddenly felt cold and I drew them up on the round of the chair. Strange that a man should feel personal inconvenience, with death staring him in the face. This apathy continued even when G—— spoke to me and said, "I swore I would kill you and you see I am going to keep my word." I made no reply but thought how perfectly I could understand the action of some men who had perished on the scaffold, men who gave up their lives as if they did not care to keep them, who looked at the waiting multitude with unmoved face, and stepped on the fatal drop with a smile. Dying game they call it! I understood it all then. Death, more merciful than man who punishes, blunts all the sensibilities and makes his awful approach seem unreal and far off. But I would never live to tell all this, and again the feeling of regret rose strong within me; to know all this and yet to be debarred from communicating it, seemed hard to bear. At this moment G—— stepped forward, grasped me by the hair and bending my head back so that I perforce caught one last glimpse of the peaceful scene without, the white snow and the silvery moonlight, raised his knife, when a sudden noise as of the swinging to of a door, caused him to pause and half release his grasp of my hair, then there came the heavy foot-steps of a man and the half audible humming of a tune. G——'s companion for the second time grasped the would-be murderer's arm, and hissed rather than spoke. "Quick, for God's sake come, you're too late." Without waiting for reply, he dragged the reluctant G—— towards the door.

I have been a novel reader for years, and have read of ruffians dire of all descriptions, but never have I seen the human face described as so frightful, as this man's was turned towards me from the now half opened door. It was not human, it was devilish. The door opened, the men passed out, the door closed with the same absence of noise, and they were gone. Then with a gasp and sob of relief my life came back to me and I sank exhausted. A loud noise in the room below, and a flash of light in my eyes broke the spell, and I—awoke—that is the fact—awoke—with the sun's first rays streaming in my face. The whole thing was a dream. My first impulse, was to spring from my bed and examine the fastenings of the door; they were untouched. My next, (I do not mind telling it now) was to look in the glass to see whether my hair had turned gray from the night's long agony, and it was with a sense of the most agreeable disappointment that I found it to be of its pristine hue.

The unromantic cause of all this misery, was, undoubtedly, a hearty supper eaten just before retiring, when my brain, acted upon by a disordered stomach, created and nearly carried to a tragical conclusion, this imaginary and exaggerated fulfillment of G—'s threats. Days elapsed before I quite recovered from the nervous effects of this hideous nightmare, and its recollection will be fresh in my memory for years.

VIATOR.

HINTS TO PEDESTRIANS.

PEDESTRIANS should always carry a good sized foot-bath, filled with ice water, in which to soak their feet when they swell. Also, a bottle of whiskey, to pour into their shoes occasionally. It keeps them *in spirits*. Should the labor of stooping be onerous, the whiskey may be applied one inch below the nose.

For a full walking costume, a frilled shirt is indispensable. Also, a pair of tight breeches. It is not absolutely necessary that the wearer of the breeches be tight.

Walking shoes should be made of leather or some other material. The feet are more necessary than the shoes, especially if there is much of *a foot* to be performed.

The best system of *training* so as to insure speed, is to secure a passage on the "Lightning Express." The weather is always favorable, according to the conductors, who are the best informed on the subject, as, start when you will, they invariably proclaim it to be a *fine* day.

If any one chooses to "back" you, let him do it. It will rest you without impending your progress. While thus mounted, do not injure him with your spiked shoes, as it would be the height of ingratitude to scratch him back, for his kindness.

The hair should be parted evenly and perfumed highly. This secures a-scent to your proceedings.

An "easy, rolling" gait, such as Weston used when he didn't make his hundred miles, is the most desirable. To acquire one in the shortest time, the pedestrian should go to the edge of a steep hill, lie down broadside to it, and turn half over. The remainder of the task will naturally follow.

When "striking a gait" care should be taken not to hit the gate too hard. It is apt to interfere with locomotion.

If the pedestrian has any old swords, muskets or pistols, he should take them with him, and flourish them while walking, as to walk rapidly, he must swing his "arms."

If the amateur follows these rules closely, he will be sure to succeed,—if he wins.

THE POWER OF A GROWING TREE.—Walton Hall had at one time its own corn mill, and when that inconvenient necessity no longer existed, the millstone was laid in an orchard and forgotten. The diameter of this circular stone measured five feet and a half, while its depth averaged seven inches through; its central hole had a diameter of eleven inches. By mere accident, some bird or squirrel had dropped the fruit of the filbert tree through this hole on the earth, and in 1812 the seedling was seen rising up through that unwonted channel. As its trunk gradually grew through this aperture and increased, its power to raise this ponderous mass of stone was speculated on by many. Would the filbert tree die in the attempt? Would it burst the mill stone, or would it lift it? In the end the little filbert tree lifted the mill stone, and in 1863 wore it like a crinoline about its trunk, and Mr. Waterton used to sit upon it under the branching shade.—*English Paper*.

THE lowest descent—A constable's descent on a liquor-store.

TO MARY.

THE LAMENTING OF A PETIT JUROR.

I am sitting on the jury, Mary:
Would I were by thy side,
On this Fall morning, chill and bright,
As when you were my bride.
The sheriff grabbed me on the street,
The clerk cried out my name—
I told them you were sick, Mary,
But they boxed me all the same.

The place is somewhat changed, Mary,
Since I sat here before—
They've lost the drapery o'er the bench
And the carpet on the floor;
But the lawyers bore me just as much,
And they howl and whine and screech,
I still keep list'nin' for their words,
Which close the well-worn speech.

'Tis but a step across the street
To where they set a lunch—
The place where they are famed, Mary,
For making whisky punch;
But the sheriff stands between, Mary,
And my steps he would arrest—
So I'll lay me, darling, down to sleep,
With my head upon my breast.

I'm very lonely now, Mary,
For they've sent us to our room;
We've talked the matter o'er and o'er,
But to no verdict come.
I know what I would do, Mary,
If they'd ask me to find—
There's nothing left to talk for now,
Since each has made his mind.

Yours was the good, brave heart, Mary,
That still kept hoping on,
When they had me on the jury list,
And my last excuse was gone.
There was comfort ever on your lip,
Though the judge pulled down his brow;
I bless you, Mary for that same,
Though you cannot hear me now.

I thank you for that patient care
That gave this piece of cake,
Now hunger's pains and gnawing here,
I'll eat it for your sake.
I bless you for that sack
That quelled the rising storm;
But, oh! I'll thank you more, Mary,
If you'll keep my dinner warm.

I'm bidding you a long farewell,
My Mary, kind and true;
I'm afraid that we will hang, darling—
I know we're going to,
For a stubborn juror's got a view
That we all know is wrong;
But he'll not give up, tho' we should be
Here fifty times as long.

"HOLD ON DEVIL."—In the early days of the State of Indiana the capital was Corydan, and the annual session of the General Assembly usually brought together as wild a set of mad wags as could be found in the State, who had to rely upon their own resources for amusement, for there were then no theatres, concerts, or shows.

The lovers of mischief had established a *mock Masonic Lodge*, into which they would entice such as were a little green, and take them through a variety of ridiculous ceremonies, to the infinite amusement of the crowd.

On one of these occasions, it being understood that a good-natured, athletic young man about half a simpleton, was to be initiated, the room was crowded. Judge Grass it being a character in which he was peculiarly happy consented to act the role of the devil; and to make the services more impressive, had put on a false face and a large paper cap, surmounted with horns, and with some chains in his hands placed himself behind a screen.

After taking the candidate through a variety of ceremonies, he was brought to a stand before the screen, and told that he had then to confess all the crimes he had committed during his life. The candidate confessed some trivial offenses and declared that he could recollect no more. At this the Judge came out from his hiding place, groaned and shook his chains. The frightened candidate related some other small matters and declared he had disclosed all the crimes he had ever committed. At this the groans of the pretended devil became furious, the chains rattled, and he shook his arms in the face of the terrible candidate, who, starting back in alarm, cried out:

"Hould on M-mister D-d-devil, if I m-must t-ell y-you, I did k-kiss J-J-Judge G-grass's w-w-wife a c-c-couple of t-times!"

The groaning ceased, and the devil disappeared.

WHEN Aaron Burr returned to New York city to practice law, after his voluntary exile in Europe, he found the late Rev. Jedediah Burchard, then a celebrated revivalist, holding a series of protracted meetings in his family church. He attended from habit, always went late, and disturbed the services by attracting to himself the attention of the audience on account of his infamous notoriety as the man who shot Alexander Hamilton, and who had been tried for treason. Mr. Burchard resolved to rebuke him openly. The next Sabbath, when he came in and got about half-way up the aisle, the clergyman paused in his discourse, and pointing to Colonel Burr, said in the most scathing manner: "You hoary-headed old sinner, I'll appear against you at the day of judgment!" The proud, defiant old man, standing as erect as ever, with that perfect composure which never deserted him, and fixing his fine grey eyes on the occupant of the pulpit, replied: "Mr. Burchard, I have observed through a long course of professional experience, that the very meanest class of criminals are those who turn State's evidence!"—*Exchange*.

A CALIFORNIA story tells of a man who resolved to quit drinking, and went to a notary to get him to draw up an affidavit to that effect. The document was drawn, and read and proved; the party held up his hand and murmured the usual "s'elp me." It was properly sealed and delivered. "What's to pay?" asked the pledger. "To pay—to pay?" exclaimed the party; "nothing of course—this is a labor of love." "Nothing to pay!" returned the grateful, but very forgetful affiant. "You're a brick. Let's take a drink!"

A CONSCIENTIOUS LAWYER.

THE Danville (N. Y.) *Express* tells a capital story connected with a prominent lawyer of that village, who has distinguished himself in the defence of criminals, as well as in connection with other trials, having frequently through his skill, aided the most hardened criminals to escape from justice. Some time ago, while he was attending court in an adjoining county, he was applied to, by a singular specimen of humanity charged with grand larceny, to defend him. The lawyer very naturally inquired what crime he was accused of. The party accused replied that somebody had been mean enough to charge him with stealing $150 in bank notes, and had got him indicted. "Are you guilty?" asked the lawyer.

"That's none of your business," replied the accused, "They say that makes no difference with you; whether a man is guilty or not, you will contrive to dig him out some way. So don't talk any more about the guilt till you hear what the jury says."

"Well, what about the pay?" said the lawyer.

"You just hold on till the trial is over; give ——(the complainant) h—l on the cross-examination, and that other fellow he has got to back him up, and you'll have no trouble about the pay."

The trial commenced and proved to be a somewhat exciting and protracted one. The District attorney proved that the money in question was composed of two $50 bills on a certain bank, and the remainder all in $10 bills, all of which were wrapped up in a piece of oil silk. The jury after listening to the counsel in the case, and receiving the charge of the Judge, retired, and soon returned with a verdict of not guilty. The accused, who was greatly elated with the result of his trial and the effort of his counsel, invited the latter into one of the vacant jury rooms. As soon as they were alone he slapped his counsel on the shoulder, and exclaimed:

"Free as water, ain't I? What's the use of trying a man for stealing when you are around? Now I suppose you want your pay?"

"Yes; have you got anything to pay with?" said the lawyer.

"Lend me your knife and we'll see about that."

The lawyer, slightly startled at such a proposition, rather reluctantly complied. The accused immediately commenced ripping and cutting away at the waistband of his pantaloons, and soon produced the roll of bills for the stealing of which he had just been tried wrapped up in the identical piece of oil silk described by the witnesses for the prosecution, and throwing it down on the table before the astonished lawyer, exclaimed: "There, take your pay out of that; I guess there is enough to pay tolerably well."

"Why, you villain! you stole that money after all," said the lawyer. "Do you expect I can take any of that money?"

"Stole that money! Didn't them twelve men up stairs there just say I didn't steal it? What's the use of trying to raise a question of conscience after twelve respectable men have given their opinion on the subject? Take your pay out of that and ask no questions. Don't be modest in taking; I got it easy enough, and you've worked hard enough for it."

Our informant does not state how much the lawyer took, but we presume the chap didn't have much change left after our friend had satisfied his "conscience" in the premises.

A CHANCE FOR RELIC HUNTERS.—The Boston *Post*, in view of the example set by Mrs. Lincoln, makes the following announcement:

Mrs. Mulligan, at the North end, widow of the late lamented Dennis M., is not so well off, pecuniarily, as was supposed. Accordingly she has authorized a pawn broker in [illegible] street to sell the following articles: A plaid shawl, valued at $3,25; a pocket handkerchief, 25 cents; a man's hair pair of slippers, the gift of Mr. Flaherty, who got a chance to draw a first class hand cart through the influence of Mr. Mulligan, valued at 75 cents, a glass decanter originally filled with whiskey, worth $1, but which Mrs. Mulligan will be glad to sell for fifty cents; a red flannel shirt worn by Mr. M. when he ran with the famous No. 40 machine, a little the worse for age and moths, but all the better for its antiquity, 62 cents; a pair of silk stockings, purchased in Brattle street given by a ward officer for favors received, the particulars of which are not stated, $1; a necklace made of clam shells, very unique, and symbolical, 75 cents; sundry small articles of female wardrobe which may be imagined, but not described, and which will be sold whatever the consequences, pecuniary or political.

AS an original expression of heavy grief we doubt if anything more touching has been read than the following, of a crushed heart in Star City, Nevada. Mrs. —— of that place, an eccentric old lady, recently rushed into the room of a relative, and without waiting for the usual salutations, said:

"Well John's dead!" Her husband.

"Dead! Is it possible?"

"Yes, dead! died last night! Want you all to come to the funeral. The Masons and Odd Fellows are going to turn out and we shall have a beautiful time."

Death being of rare occurrence in the settlement, of course every body went to the funeral. Next day somebody remarked to the old lady that there was a large turnout.

"Yes, indeed, there was," she replied, "but I didn't enjoy myself as well as I have at some funerals, the horses cut up so."

DR. W——, on one occasion received no fee for marrying a parsimonious couple, and meeting them several months after at a social gathering, took up the baby and exclaimed:

"I believe I have a mortgage on the child!"

Baby's papa, rather than have an explanation before the company, quietly hands over a V.

The Columbian.

BLOOMSBURG, PA.

FRIDAY MORNING, DEC. 13, 1867.

☞ THE COLUMBIAN has the Largest Circulation in Columbia and adjoining counties of any paper published here, and is also a much larger sheet than any of its cotemporaries; and is therefore the best medium for advertising in this section of the State.

THE END OF THE IMPEACHMENT PROGRAMME.

As we predicted, the impeachment humbug received its *quietus*, in the House of Representatives on last Saturday. The Radical managers tried hard to find an opportunity to make speeches either to justify themselves, or to fall down as easily as possible, but this the majority would not allow, but compelled a direct vote, and on the question whether President Johnson should be impeached or not, the question stood, Yeas—57; Nays—108; or nearly two to one against it, thus finally and forever removing this question from our politics.

The public will rejoice at this event, not only because it is in itself a vindication of our Chief Magistrate from the foul charges which have been preferred against him—a vindication too by political opponents upon testimony entirely one sided,—but because it will soothe the disturbed elements, allay the fears of another civil war, and remove a dangerous topic from public discussion.

True, it shows a criminal intent on the part of Radical leaders to depose the President because of a mere difference of opinion; but the thunder tones of popular opinion as uttered at the late elections, showed them that the people were far from endorsing their excesses, and compelled them to back down on this question.

Mercur, our mis-representative from this district, was one of the "57" who voted for impeachment. Of course he would not desert his master, Thad. Stevens, even although the latter has lost the powers of both body and mind. With such men as Butler and Stevens and Logan, let him remain. It is said he at one time held the position of President Judge. If so, we pity the man who was compelled to apply at his Court for justice. A man who can find the President guilty of "High crimes and misdemeanors" on such flimsy testimony as was produced by the Committee, and the mass of that from known and convicted perjurers and scoundrels, either lacks brains to discriminate, or permits partizan feelings to dictate to his judgment. We know him to be a man of some ability, therefore ignorance will not excuse him. He is making a record which we will take care to keep before the people of this district.

THE GREAT PACIFIC RAILROAD, now being constructed from Omaha, Nebraska, to San Francisco, a distance of 1830 miles, will be ready for through business in 1870.

Two companies are at work, one of them, the Union Pacific, has the eastern portion, and has in running order about 525 miles, to the base of the Rocky Mountains. The Central Pacific Railroad Company of California, has the western part, with over 100 miles finished, to the Sierra Nevada Mountains. About one-third of the line, it will be observed, is in running order. The work was begun in 1865. About forty millions have already been expended, and the most costly part of the road is yet to be made. Snow falls so deep on the Nevada Mountains, that it is necessary to cover the track like a bridge, for thirty miles.

It is, in the main, a Government work, built under the supervision of its officers, and mainly at its expense.

MANY readers and believers in radical papers, are doubtless disgusted with the conduct of Judge Chase for not going on with the trial of Mr. Davis, whom they were taught to regard as guilty of treason, and all the crimes imaginable. The truth is, Chase dont want to try him, for he well knows that Mr. Davis was not a firmer believer in State rights, than he was, and that would be very apt to be shown on the trial.

Mr. Davis has been demanding a trial all a long, and it is obvious enough that it is not his fault that a trial is not had. It seems very strange, when we remember the past, that this should be so, and especially that General Lee should be a witness for the Government: We are afraid some of our ferocious radicals will burst with indignation.

IT is not a little singular, that out of the seven Presidents elected by the Democratic party, none died in office, and all were true to the party and its principles.

The opposition, under one name or another, have elected five Presidents, of these three died in office, Harrison, Taylor and Lincoln, and what is remarkable, of the four vice Presidents, three of them, Tyler, Fillmore, and Johnson, when becoming President, in the main, abandoned the party, refusing to carry out its principles.

MR. HINTON ROWAN HELPER, the author of the "Impending Crisis at the South," a work found in the houses of many of the radicals in this County, and which aided greatly in building up anti-slavery and anti-Southern sentiment in the North, though still claiming to be a Republican, has issued an appeal to the people of the North for help to rescue the white population of the South from the degradation of negro supremacy, which the radicals are laboring to impose on them. His eyes are opened.

THE PRESIDENT CONGRATULATED.—When the result of the vote became known, all seemed to breathe freer, as though a deadly weight were removed off the body politic; general rejoicing; and Members of Congress are calling on the President to offer their congratulations. Mr. Johnson behaves with exceeding good taste and becoming dignity under the circumstances.

"THE uncommercial Traveler" is a series of sketches by Dickens, which had and deserved great popularity. The work is published by Hurd & Houghton, 459 Broome Street, New York, in their regular series of Dickens, in three different styles: The best and cheapest of which is the "Globe Edition" in one volume at $1,50 with illustrations, in clear large, long primer type; the very thing to save the eyes, and a most important consideration.

COURT PROCEEDINGS.

WE resume, and recapitulate somewhat the proceedings of the Criminal Court. In the case of the Commonwealth vs Geo. Leib, the Court pronounced the usual sentence, to wit: $45 lying in expenses and maintenance, $10 to the Township of Beaver, and $1 per week till the child arrives at the age of seven years.

Com. vs Amandus Seibert—Horse stealing. Mr. L'Velle and Mr. Ikeler, Deft's counsel, moved to have the cause continued till next term; cause shown and continued.

Com. vs Lawrence Casey—The case went off because the prosecution failed to prove the filing of copies of act and plot in Secretary's office at Harrisburg, and in Quarter Sessions in Schuylkill County. Prosecutor, John Anderson, to pay the costs.

Com. vs Lawrence Casey—Indictment, not repairing roads. Mr. Little moved to quash the Indictment because by the law the Supervisor was required to let the roads to a contractor for repairs &c., and having done so, the indictment should be against the contractor. Indictment quashed, and John Anderson, Prosecutor to pay costs.

Com. vs Clinton Dewitt, James Dewitt and John Lazarus—Indictment, Forgery. Not a true bill, and the county to pay the costs.

In the matter of the "Borough of Bloomsburg" the Report was set aside, because the Act of Assembly required the description in the Petition to be set out at length by words in courses and distances. We understand three propositions on the subject are under discussion. First, the old town plot. Second, the Borough as per the late petition and draft. Third, the whole township to be erected into a Borough.

Court adjourned Thursday afternoon. Several Indictments lie over for the February Sessions; and it seems now that a week may be required at that time for the criminal business.

MONDAY MORNING, Dec. 9.—Court met. Present, Hon. Wm. Elwell, President, and Peter K. Herbine and Iram Derr, Esqs., his associates. Jury called. Abel Thomas, absent. David Clark, Geo. Farver, Watson Furman, Wm. R. Woodin and Wm. R. Demott, excused. The balance of the forenoon was taken up by motions for judgments.

AFTERNOON.—On motion of Mr. Brockway, H. H. Grotz, Esq., continued Commissioner to take testimony on exceptions to the widow's appraisement in the Estate of H. Hossler, late of Beaver township deceased.

Philip Ort vs James Lake—Appeal. On motion of Mr. Clark, Atty. for plaintiff. Rule on Deft. to show cause by the first day of next term why the appeal should not be stricken off.

Elias Krums, (use) vs Daniel Krum's Admr.—Debt. on Note. Issue and rule for trial. Jury called and sworn. Plea non-assumpsit infra sex annos. Plff. non-suited. Clark for Plff., Hurly for Deft.

Reuben Miller vs Isaac Yetter—Deft. Issue and rule for trial. Jury called and sworn. Verdict for Plff. for $115.24. Jackson for Plff. Freeze for Deft.

TUESDAY MORNING.—David Yeager vs Clinton Dewitt—Debt on Note. Issue and rule for trial. Jury called and sworn. Jury failed to agree and was discharged. Little for Plff., Clark for Deft.

Samuel Martz vs John W. Clark—Replevin. Settled by parties. Judgt. for Deft. Jackson for Plff. Clark for Deft.

Simon A. Feldman vs Isaac Yetter—Debt. book account. Settled by parties. Judgt. for Plff. Clark for Plff. Freeze for Deft.

Sylvester J. Faux vs Millard C. Green Admr.—Debt. Settled. Judgt. for Plaintiff. Clark for Plff. Freeze for Deft.

Jacob Evans vs Willard C. Green's Admr.—Debt. Settled. Judgt. for Plaintiff. Clark for Plff. Freeze for Deft.

AFTERNOON.—David H. Fry vs David Shuman—Trespass, etc. Issue and rule for trial. Jury called and sworn. Verdict $300 for Plff. Rule granted same day to show cause why a new trial should not be granted. Clark for Plff. Little for Deft.

Thomas J. Vanderslice vs Amos Drescher—Appeal. Freeze for Plff. Brockway for Deft. Judgment for Plff.

THURSDAY MORNING.—On motion of Mr. Barkley, Mr. James was admitted to practice in the several Courts of this County, the examining committee having reported in his favor.

(*Continued.*)

THE ATLANTIC ALMANAC, edited by Oliver Wendell Holmes and Donald G. Mitchell.—Messrs. Ticknor and Fields have just published an Illustrated Almanac for 1868, upon a plan and in a style new in this country. It contains sixty-four royal octavo, double column pages, over fifty of which are filled with *original* matter. The *literary* character of the Almanac is altogether superior to that of any similar Almanac ever before published.

It contains Four Full-page Illustrations, in colors, of *The Seasons*, reproduced from paintings by Mr. A. F. Bellows, the well-known landscape artist. In addition to these, the text is profusely illustrated by the most skillful artists of the country.

In the general character of its literature, the Atlantic Almanac may be regarded as a Christmas Number of the Atlantic Monthly, while it is rendered additionally attractive by the number and beauty of its illustrations. A beautiful Colored Cover adds to the attractiveness of the Almanac.

It is sold at Fifty Cents by all booksellers and newsdealers, or will be sent postpaid by the Publishers Ticknor & Fields, Boston.

THE imitative faculty of the African is so pronounced, that the new evidences of it which his *debut* in politics affords, ought not to surprise us. Already he can tar and feather, as he did in Georgia; play the demagogue like Lewis Lindsay, the colored barber, and wrangle over the spoils with the most practiced white policicians. In the Virginia Convention he seems to have done his share in quarreling all day over the printing job; and in the Louisiana Convention, which voted that the wages of the members should run from the time of the election, not from that of assembling, he certainty "bettered his instructions." A colored man supported this move on the ground that he wanted to "enjoy some of the luxuries of freedom, and all the money he could get." Obviously, in the procurement of official pay there is to be "no distinction on the ground of color." We hope at least that black leaders will not be as greedy as the white.—*N. Y. Times.*

THE PEOPLE AGAIN HEARD FROM.

The Democrats Still Voting in the Old Bay State.

THE BALL KEEPS ROLLING ON.

BOSTON, Dec. 9.—Dr. N. B. Shurtleff was chosen Mayor of this city to-day, receiving 8,333 votes, against 7,775 votes for Otis Norcross, the present Republican incumbent.

The result for Alderman and Councilmen cannot be known without the official count. Probably a portion of each ticket is elected.

NEWBURYPORT, Mass., Dec. 9.—Nathaniel Pierce, Democrat, was elected Mayor to day.

CONCORD, N.H., December 10.—J. A. Weston, Democrat, was to-day elected Mayor of Manchester by a majority of three hundred and two over Clark, the present Republican incumbent. The Republican majority last year was five hundred and forty-three.

PITTSBURG.—*Democratic Mayor Elected by 2500 Majority—Tremendous Democratic Gain.*—The Democratic ball continues to roll. Mr. Blackmore, the Democratic candidate, is elected Mayor by twenty-five hundred majority. At last election Williams received a majority of 1,259—a Democratic gain of 3,759.

PITTSBURG, DECEMBER 10.—In the municipal election here to-day unusual interest was manifested. The Democratic candidates for Mayor, Treasurer, Controller, and City Attorney, were elected by large majorities, approximating to 3,000, over the Radical nominees. The result is unprecedented and causes great excitement.

GEN. HANCOCK'S ORDER.

THE following is Gen. Hancock's order on taking command of his district:

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH MILITARY DISTRICT, NEW-ORLEANS, LA., Nov. 29

SPECIAL ORDERS No. 40.—*First*—In accordance with General Orders No. 81, Headquarters of the Army, Adjutant General's Office Washington D. C., Aug. 27., 1867, Major-Gen. W. S. Hancock hereby assumes command of the Fifth Military District, and of the Department composed of the States of Louisiana and Texas.

Second—The General Commanding is gratified to learn that peace and quiet reign in this department. It will be his purpose to preserve this condition of things. As a means to this great end he regards the maintenance of the civil authorities in the faithful execution of the law, as the most efficient under existing circumstances. In war it is indispensable to repel force by force, and overthrow and destroy opposition to lawful authority; but when insurrectionary force has been overthrown and peace established, and the civil authorities are ready and willing to perform their duties, the military power should cease to lead and the civil administration resume its natural and rightful dominion. Solemnly impressed with these views, the General announces that the great principles of American liberty still are the lawful inheritance of this people, and ever should be. The right of trial by jury, the *habeas corpus*, the liberty of the Press, the freedom of speech, and the natural rights of persons and the rights of property must be preserved. Free institutions while they are essential to the prosperity and happiness of the people, always furnished the strongest inducements to peace and order. Crimes and offences committed in the district must be referred to the consideration and judgment of the regular civil authorities, and those tribunals will be supported in their lawful jurisdiction. Should there be violations of existing laws which are not inquired into by the civil magistrates, or should failures in the administration of justice by the Courts be complained of, the cases will be reported to these headquarters, when such orders will be made as may be deemed necessary. While the General thus indicates his purpose to respect the liberties of the people, he wishes all to understand that armed insurrections or forcible resistance to the law will be instantly suppressed by arms.

By command of
Major-Gen. W. S. HANCOCK.
W. G. MITCHELL,
Aid-de-Camp, A. A. A. G.

ADVERTISING SALES OF PROPERTY.—The Lancaster *Intelligencer*, in speaking of the importance and great advantage of advertising sales of property in the newspapers, in addition to having handbills printed, very truthfully says: "A newspaper is read by hundreds who never see the attractive bills which are pasted in the taverns and in the storerooms. Every subscriber to a county paper reads all such advertisements carefully. He knows who are selling out and exactly what is offered for sale. The advertisements are a topic of conversation when friends meet, and arrangements are made for attending sales. The result is a large crowd, spirited bidding, and a realization of ten, twenty or fifty times of what it costs to advertise. No money is so sure to return a large profit as that spent on printer's ink. A single additional bidder on a single article will pay all it costs to advertise a sale of personal property in a newspaper. Is it not strange, then, that any one should fail to advertise? Let our friends think of the matter."

GODEY FOR JANUARY.—The best number of the best Lady's Magazine we have ever seen. It is really a gem. A piece of block painting is produced in this number, especially for the ladies, that is a novelty in this country. It is the figure of a stag printed in eight colors, and is exceedingly beautiful, and we presume could not be purchased in the stores for double the price of the Book. The two steel plates are very fine, one of them contains three distinct pictures. The tinted cut—a specialty of Godey's—is sweetly pretty; and the inimitable fashion-plate is beyond all praise. But the great feature of this number is Godey's extension plate of the latest fashions, two feet long, printed on both sides, making four feet—a new thing. There is no magazine that can get up a fashion equal to Godey. We know that they are true, for we know who it is that gets them up. The reading matter is decidedly good. Marion Harland's story will prove to be her best.—*Philadelphia North American.*

THE exquisite absurdity of "a resolution of thanks to God for the success of the Radical Republican majority" in the State of Louisiana, was "laid over" in the Louisiana Convention on Saturday last. Why, indeed, should Radicals thank God at all? Have not Thaddeus Stevens and his men blasphemously declared a dozen times that "neither heaven nor hell" had power to prevent the onward march of Radicalism in the United States? The powers of the latter region, who have never attempted to hinder, but have, on the contrary, helped the Radicals from the outset of their career, ought surely to receive their first acknowledgements.—*World.*

MR. SCHENCK proposes that a colored man shall have the privilege of selling ale and beer in the Capitol. Isn't this drawing improper and unconstitutional distinctions by reason of race and color? The whites are not allowed to sell, but only to buy and drink, liquor of any kind in the Capitol.

CONGRESSIONAL SUMMARY.

DEC. 5.—In the Senate yesterday considerable debate was elicited by the introduction by Mr. Drake of a joint resolution declaring that the President had, in his Message, transcended his Constitutional prerogatives by declaring that the Reconstruction Acts passed by Congress were unconstitutional; that the use of such language by him was calculated to incite resistance to the laws; that the official denunciation by the President, of the laws passed by Congress in the absence of a judicial decision to sustain his position, is a departure from official propriety and a breach of official obligation calling for the distinct reprehension of both Houses of Congress. After debate, participated in by Messrs Sumner and Anthony in favor of it, and Buckalew and Dixon opposed, the resolution was laid on the table and ordered printed. Mr. Edmund's bill pledging payment of the Government indebtedness in coin was debated at length, but without coming to a vote.

In the House a resolution was offered declaring that all American citizens, whether native or naturalized are entitled to and shall receive protection from the United States Government; and that no claim made by any foreign Government over naturalized American citizens shall be recognized as destroying or weakening the right of such citizens to the protection of the United States; and that the United States Government will at all hazards protect the rights of all citizens, whether at home or abroad. The bill abolishing the internal revenue tax on cotton grown after the year 1867 was, after a lengthy debate, agreed to.

DEC. 6th—In the Senate yesterday a resolution was adopted requiring the Secretary of War to furnish the number of colored and white voters in the South who had registered their names, the number of those who were incapacitated from voting, and the number of those who failed to apply for registration. Mr. Sumner's proposition to strike out the clause in the resolution providing for the printing of extra copies of the President's Message, was lost by a vote of 9 to 30, and the Message ordered printed. Mr. Sumner then called up his bill, passed at the late session, but not signed by the President, giving further security to the black race in the District of Columbia, passed finally by a vote of 30 to 8.

In the House, Mr. Schenck from the Committee on Ways and Means, reported a bill repealing the authority of the Secretary of the Treasury to make any reduction in the currency by retiring or cancelling United States notes. After the expiration of the morning hour, the Speaker announced the business in order to be the majority report of the Judiciary Committee, recommending that the President be impeached. He also announced that if any demonstrations of applause or dissent were made by spectators during the debate, he should order the galleries to be cleared, and that if members of the House offended he should present their names to the House that they might be dealt with for contempt of its rules. Mr. Bothwell then addressed the House in favor of impeachment, having first obtained permission to speak two hours, instead of one. He then proceeded to consider the facts in the case, analyzed the charges against the President—his acts, his Cabinet advisers, his speeches and messages, his interference to prevent the adoption of the Constitutional Amendment, his surrender of abandoned lands, and his removal of Stanton, Sheridan and Sickles; and concluded by declaring himself in favor of impeachment, and called for the judgment of the House. Without having concluded his remarks, Mr. Boutwell gave way to a motion to adjourn, and thereupon the House adjourned.

DEC. 7th.—Mr. Edmunds' bill, pledging the faith of the United States to the payment of the public debt in coin, was taken up. Mr Hendricks offered a substitute providing for the payment of the public debt in lawful currency, except in cases where the law specially provides for payment in coin. The whole question was referred to the Committee on Finance.

Mr. Boutwell resumed his speech in favor of impeaching the President. Mr. Boutwell spoke for upward of an hour, when he was informed that the time granted him had expired. He was, however, granted another hour, and continued his remarks. Mr. Wilson, of Iowa, Chairman of the Judiciary Committee, who prepared the minority report, replied at length to Mr. Boutwell. In concluding his remarks Mr. Wilson moved that the subject be laid upon the table. This caused considerable excitement among the members, and, as the motion was not debatable, the friends of impeachment commenced "fillibustering," in order to gain time. A motion to adjourn was lost by yeas 54, nays 107; this vote showing the relative strength of the friends of impeachment and their opponents. The yeas and nays were then called on all sorts of dilatory motions, and much time consumed. At length a motion to adjourn until to-day prevailed by a vote of yeas 80, nays 77.

DEC. 9th.—The Senate was not in session. In the House resolution for the impeachment of the President was the first business in order, the pending question being the motion to lay the subject on the table. A number of dilatory motions from Mr. Logan followed. Mr. Logan then said, if the Chairman of the Judiciary Committee would withdraw his motion to lay on the table and allow the vote to be taken on the impeachment resolution, the minority would withdraw all opposition. Mr. Wilson, assenting to this, withdrew his motion to lay on the table, and moved the previous question on the resolution of impeachment. The vote was then taken, and resulted, yeas 57, nays 108. Pending the vote, a number of statements were made in regard to the opinions of absent members. Mr. Schenck, from the Committee of Ways and Means, reported back the bill declaring that the authority of the Secretary of the Treasury to make any reduction in the currency is suspended. After some discussion, Mr Schenck moved the previous question on the bill. It then passed—yeas 128, nays 32. To a proposition to refer a portion of the message to the Committee on Reconstruction, Mr. Ross objected, as no such committee was in existence, and moved to strike out that part of the resolution, but his motion was lost.

DEC. 10.—The house, yesterday by a strict party vote, passed the Senate bill, striking out the word "white" wherever it occurrs in the charters of Washington and Georgetown, respectively, and in the laws relating to the District of Columbia—thus giving the herd of contraband negroes in this community the privilege of holding office, serving as jurors, and entering the public schools. This is substantially the same measure that passed both houses last spring, but failed to become law on account of the adjournment of Congress before the President could return it with his objections. There is no doubt now that he will promptly veto it, but the two-thirds Radical majority in both houses will enable them to repass it over the veto. It is a noticeable fact that the Republican members from the States which have first repudiated negro suffrage, voted solidly to force the infamous measure on the unprotected and unrepresented people of this District.

DEC. 11.—The only matter of interest in Congress yesterday was the revival of Thad. Stevens' confiscation project, and an agreement on the part of the House to adjourn from the 20th inst. to January, 6th.

THE New Orleans *Republican* states that Judge Durrell of the U. S. Court has ordered the juries to be drawn for his Court, to be composed of citizens without distinction of color. The grand and petit juries were discharged on the 6th inst., and a new panel ordered to be drawn according to law. Judge Durrell was appointed by President Lincoln.

"PUTNAM'S MONTHLY," a new radical Magazine, says: In the States of Kansas, Minnesota, Ohio and Pennsylvania, the people voted upon the question of striking out the word "white" from the suffrage clause in the State constitution." The Pennsylvania part will be news to our people. Putnam had better try again.

One Denslow, in Putnam's monthly, speaks of Webster, Clay and Calhoun as men "of words, words, words;" and his article, "Thirteen years of the Nation" is very materially false in fact as well as in logic.

The first number of the resuscitated monthly is written by Briggs, Curtis, Butler, Elliott, Devere, Tuckerman, Duyckinck and others. It comes at $4. a year, is beautifully gotten up, has 136 pages of reading matter to the number, and is published by G. P. Putnam & Son. 661 Broadway New York.

"Putnams Monthly" barring its politics is very readable; but it bids high for radical favor, and is trying to lead the "Atlantic." For instance, it says, "More important legislation has been moulded, by a *silent sneer* from Thaddeus Stevens, than Webster's most brilliant orations ever discussed." The italics are ours. "Silent sneer" is good; and if the "Silent sneer" can do so much, oh, ye radicals, what would be the effect, if Thaddeus should *snort*?

Market Report.

Wheat per bushel	$2 25
Rye "	1 25
Corn "	1 00
Flour per barrel	14 00
Cloverseed	6 00
Flaxseed	2 00
Butter	40
Eggs	28
Tallow	11
Potatoes	1 00
Dried Apples	2 50
Pork	9
Hams	20
Sides and Shoulders	15
Lard per pound	15
Hay per ton	16 00

LUMBER.

Hemlock Boards per thousand feet	$16 00
Pine " " " (one inch)	18@20
Joist, Scantling, Plank, (Hemlock)	15 00
Shingles, No. 1 per thousand	8 00
" " 2 " "	7 00
Siding " " " ft.	18 00

Philadelphia Markets.

THURSDAY, December 12 1867.

FLOUR—	
Northwestern superfine at	$7.00@ 8.00
Northwestern extra	8.50@ 9.00
Northwestern family	10.00@11.00
Pennsylvania and Western superfine	7.50@8.25
Pennsylvania and Western extra	8.50@10.25
Pennsylvania and Western family	11.00@12.50
Pennsylvania and Western fancy	13.00@14.00
Rye flour	7.50@8.00
WHEAT—Pennsylvania red, ₩ bus.	$2.47@$2.55
Southern " "	$2.60@$2.75
California " "	$3.20
" white "	$3.15@$3.10
RYE—Pennsylvania rye, ₩ bus.	$1.50@$1.65
CORN—Yellow, "	$1.34@$1.41
White, "	$1.30@$1.24
OATS—₩ bus	0@75c
PROVISIONS—Mess Pork, ₩ bbl.	$22.50
Mess Beef, "	$24.50
Dressed Hogs, ₩ lb.	8½c@9c
Smoked Hams "	15c@16c
" Shoulders ₩ lb	13½c@14c
Lard, ₩ lb.	12c@13½c
SEEDS—Cloverseed ₩ bus.	$7.00@8.00
Timothyseed ₩ bus.	$2.65
Flaxseed "	$2.50@2.60
CATTLE—Beef Cattle ₩ lb.	8c@9c
Cows, ₩ head	$40@$65
SHEEP—₩ lb	4c@5c
HOGS—₩ 100 lbs	$9.50@$10.25

DIED.

MARR—At Light Street, Columbia county, on Wednesday, the 4th inst., of Consumption, Mr. Charles Marr, in the 35th year of his age. Danville papers please copy.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

LOUIS BERNHARD

Would inform the citizens of Bloomsburg and vicinity that he is now prepared to do all kinds of plating, silver or gold. Dec13,67.

THE ROAD TO FORTUNE.

25,000 Male and Female agents wanted to sell the most saleable article of the age. Agents can easily clear $20 per day. Can be done at home or traveling. Two Samples and Circulars sent free for 10 cents post paid. For further particulars address GEO. KUHN & CO, 180 Broadway, N.Y. N.B.—This is no humbug or Gift Enterprise. Dec13,67-1m

IN THE MATTER OF THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH AT AFTON, SCOTT TOWNSHIP, COLUMBIA COUNTY.

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

Take notice, that Aaron Boone, John Trembly, J. R. Fans, C. S. Fowler, I. White, T. W. Edgar William Milnes, C. A. Boone, and Martin Andrews, being citizens of the State of Pennsylvania, being desirous of acquiring and enjoying the immunities and privileges of a body corporate, have exhibited and presented to the Court of Common Pleas of Columbia County, an instrument in writing, purporting to be the proposed charter of the "Methodist Episcopal Church at Afton," township of Scott, in the County of Columbia, specifying the objects, articles, conditions, name, style or title, under which they have associated and mean to associate. And the said Court having perused and examined the said instrument, and found the objects and conditions therein set forth and contained, to be lawful and not injurious to the community, have directed said writing to be filed in the Prothonotary's office of said County, and notice to be given according to law, that application has been made to said Court to grant said charter, and that if no sufficient reason be shown to the contrary, by the first day of the next term of said Court, to wit. on the First Monday of February next they will decree and declare the persons so associated to become and be a corporation or body politic, according to the said articles and conditions, and to have continuance by the name, style and title, in said instrument mentioned.

Bloomsburg, Dec. 13,'67-3t. JESSE COLEMAN, Prothy.

READING RAILROAD.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT, NOV. 25, 1867.

Great Trunk Line from the North and North-West for Philadelphia, New York, Reading, Pottsville, Tamaqua, Ashland, Lebanon, Allentown, Easton, Ephrata, Litiz, Lancaster, Columbia, &c.

Trains leave Harrisburg for New York, as follows: At 3,00, 5,25 and 8,10 a. m., and 2,05 and 9,35 p.m., connecting with similar trains on the Pennsylvania Railroad, and arriving at New York at 5,10, 10,15 and 11,50 a.m., and 3,40 and 9,30 p.m. Sleeping cars accompanying the 3,00 a.m. and 9,35 p.m. trains without change.

Leave Harrisburg for Reading, Pottsville, Tamaqua, Minersville, Ashland, Pine Grove, Allentown and Philadelphia at 8,10 a.m., and 2,05 and 4,10 p.m., stopping at Lebanon and principal way stations; the 4,10 p.m. making connections for Philadelphia and Columbia only. For Pottsville Schuylkill Haven and Auburn via Schuylkill and Susquehanna Railroad, leave Harrisburg at 3,55 p.m. Returning: Leave New York at 9,00 a.m. and 12,00 m., and 5,00 and 8,00 p.m. Philadelphia at 8,15 a.m., and 3,30 p.m. Way Passenger Train leaves Philadelphia at 7,30 a.m., returning from Reading at 6,30 p.m stopping at all stations Pottsville at 8,45 a. m., and 2,45 p.m., Ashland 6,00 a.m and 12,10 noon, and 2,00 p. m. Tamaqua at 9,30 a. m., and 1,00 and 8,45 p. m.

Leave Pottsville for Harrisburg, via Schuylkill and Susquehanna Railroad at 7,10 a.m. and 12,00 noon.

Reading Accommodation Train leaves Reading at 7,30 a.m., returning from Philadelphia at 4,30 p.m.

Pottstown Accommodation Train leaves Pottstown at 6,45 a.m., returning, leaves Philadelphia at 5,00 p.m.

Columbia Railroad Trains leave Reading at 7,00 a.m., and 6,15 p.m. for Ephrata, Litiz, Lancaster, Columbia, &c.

On Sundays, leave New York at 8,00 p.m., Philadelphia 8,00 a.m. and 3,15 p.m., the 8,00 a.m. train running only to Reading; Pottsville 8,00 a.m.; Harrisburg 5,25 a.m. and 4,10 and 9,35 p.m., and Reading at 1,00 and 7,15 a.m., for Harrisburg, and 7,00 a.m., and 11,40 p.m. for New York, and 4,25 p. m. for Philadelphia.

Commutation, Mileage, Season, School and Excursion tickets to and from all points, at reduced rates.

Baggage checked through; 100 pounds allowed to each passenger.

G. A. NICOLLS, General Superintendent.

Reading, Pa., Nov. 25, 1867.

NOTICE IN BANKRUPTCY.

This is to give notice: that on the 3d day of December, A. D. 1867, a warrant in Bankruptcy was issued against the estate of Edward G. Horne, of the Bor. of Berwick, in the county of Columbia, and State of Pennsylvania, who has been adjudged a Bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such Bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the Creditors of the said Bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the Exchange Hotel, in Bloomsburg Columbia county, Pennsylvania, before Edward Overton, Jr., Register, on the 10th day of January, A. D., 1867, at 9 o'clock a. m.

THOMAS A. ROWLEY, U. S. Marshal,
Dec. 6'67-4t. By E. B. COOLBAUGH, Deputy.

NOTICE IN BANKRUPTCY.

This is to give notice: that on the 23d day of November, A. D. 1867, a warrant in Bankruptcy was issued against the estate of Montgomery Cox, of Pine Township, in the county of Columbia, and state of Pennsylvania, who has been adjudged a Bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such Bankrupt, to him, or for his use and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the Creditors of the said Bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the Office of M. Whitmoyer, esq., in Bloomsburg, Columbia county, Pennsylvania, before Edward Overton, jr., Register, on the 9th day of January, A. D., 1868 at 10 o'clock, a. m.

THOMAS S. ROWLEY,
U. S. Marshal as Messenger.
By E. B. COOLBAUGH, Deputy.
Nov. 29'67 4t.

OVER Coats Cheap at CHEMBERLINS' Clothing Store. 40—3m.

LITTELL'S LIVING AGE.

Plan and execution commended by Justice Story, Chancellor Kent, President Adams; Historians Sparks, Prescott, Bancroft, and Ticknor; Rev. Henry W. Beecher, and many others.

It has been published for more than twenty years and is now enlarged. It is issued

EVERY SATURDAY.

giving fifty-two numbers and over Three Thousand double octavo pages of reading matter, yearly.

It is a work which commends itself to every one who has a taste for the best literature of the Magazines and Reviews, or who cares to keep up with the events of the time.

It contains the best Reviews, Criticisms, Stories Poetry, Literary, Scientific, Biographical, Historical, and Political Essays—from the whole body of English Periodical Literature—making four volumes a year, of immediate interest, and solid permanent value.

EXTRACTS FROM NOTICES.

From the late President of the United States, John Quincy Adams.—"Of all the periodicals devoted to literature and science, which abound in Europe and this country, "The Living Age" has appeared to me the most useful."

From Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, May 1867.—"Were I, in view of all the competitors now in the field, to choose, I should undoubtedly choose "The Living Age." There is not, in any library I know of, so much instructive and entertaining reading in the same number of volumes."

From the New York Times.—"The taste, judgment, and wise tact displayed in the selection of articles are above all praise, because they have never been equalled."

From the Springfield (Mass) Republican.—"We can do those among our readers who love sound and pure literature no better service than by referring them to this sterling weekly. It is decidedly the best magazine of its class published in the United States, if not in the world."

From the Boston Post.—"We venture to say that in no other form can a work of similar character be found of equal merit, or at so moderate a price."

From the Church Union, New York, Aug. 15, 1867.—"Its editorial discrimination is such as ever to afford its readers an entertaining resume of the best current European magazine literature, and so complete as to satisfy them of their having no need to resort to its original sources. In this regard we deem it the best issue of its kind extant."

From the New York Independent.—"No one can read, from week to week, the selections brought before him in the "Living Age," without becoming conscious of a quickening of his own faculties, and an enlargement of his mental horizon. Few private libraries, of course, can now secure the back volumes, sets of which are limited and costly. But public libraries in towns and villages ought, if possible, to be furnished with such a treasury of good reading; and individuals may begin as subscribers for the new series, and thus keep pace in future with the age in which they live."

From the Richmond Whig, June 1, 1867.—"If a man were to read Littell's magazine regularly and read nothing else, he would be well informed on all prominent subjects in the general field of human knowledge."

From the Illinois State Journal, Aug. 1867.—"It has more real solid worth, more useful information, than any similar publication we know of. The ablest essays, the most entertaining stories, the finest poetry of the English language, are here gathered together."

From the New York Home Journal, June 15, 1867.—"Littell's Living Age, long distinguished as a pioneer in the republication of the choicest foreign periodical literature, still holds the foremost rank among works of its class. Its standard of selections is a high one; and its contents are not only of interest at the present moment, but possesses an enduring value. Its representation of the foreign field of periodical literature is ample and comprehensive; and it combines the tasteful and erudite, the romantic and practical, the social and scholarly, the grave and gay, with a skill which is nowhere surpassed, and which is admirably suited to please the cultivated reader."

From the Protestant Churchman, June 27, 1867.—"Age and life are alike its characteristics. It is linked with our memory of the old library at home, and it seems to grow fresher and better as it grows older in years. Once introduced into the family circle, it cannot well be dispensed with; and the bound volumes on the library shelves will supply a constant feast in years to come."

From a Clergyman in Massachusetts, of much literary celebrity.—"In the formation of my mind and character, I owe as much to "The Living Age" as to all other means of education put together."

Published WEEKLY, at $8 a year, free of postage. An extra number sent gratis to any one getting up a club of seven new subscribers.

Address LITTELL & GAY
30 Bromfield Street, Boston.

DR. WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY

Where this article is known it is a word of supererogation to say one word in its favor, so well is it established as an unfailing remedy for Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis, Croup, Whooping Cough, Asthma, diseases of the throat, chest, and lungs, as well as that most dreaded of all diseases, Consumption, which high medical authority has pronounced to be an incurable disease. Those who have used this remedy know its value; those who have not have but to make a single trial to be satisfied that this is THE REMEDY.

The Rev. Jacob Sechler, well known and much respected among the German population of this country, writes as follows:

HANOVER, Pa., Feb. 16, 1859.

Messrs S. W. FOWLE & SON, Boston:

DEAR SIRS—Having realized in my family important benefits from the use of your valuable preparation—WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY—it affords me pleasure to recommend it to the public. Some eight years ago one of my daughters seemed to be in a decline, and little hopes for her recovery were entertained. I then procured a bottle of your excellent Balsam, and before she had taken the whole of it there was a great improvement in her health. I have, in my individual case, made frequent use of your valuable medicine, and have always been benefited by it. I would, however, caution the public against imposition, because there is a good deal of spurious Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry afloat throughout the country. JACOB SECHLER.

None genuine unless signed "I. BUTTS" on the wrapper.

Prepared by SETH W. FOWLE & SON, 18 Tremont Street, Boston, and for sale by druggists generally.

GRACE'S CELEBRATED SALVE.—From Mr. Jas. Curtin, of Amesbury, Mass.

"I was afflicted with a severe felon on one of my fingers, and tried many remedies without relief. My friends induced me to apply your Salve. In two days it extracted the inflammation from my finger so as to enable me to resume my work. I can almost say that the Salve worked like magic, for it effected a cure without leaving a scar. I unhesitatingly pronounce Grace's Salve an excellent remedy and do not doubt it will be appreciated throughout the land."

ONLY 25 CENTS A BOX.

SETH W FOWLE & SON, Boston, Proprietors. Sold by apothecaries and grocers generally.

NOTICE IN BANKRUPTCY.

This is to give notice: That on the 21st day of November, A. D. 1867, a warrant in Bankruptcy was issued against the estate of Peter S. Harman, of Bloomsburg, in the county of Columbia, and State of Pennsylvania, who has been adjudged a Bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such Bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the Creditors of the said Bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the Exchange Hotel in Bloomsburg, Columbia county, Pennsylvania, before Edward Overton, jr., Register, on the 6th day of January, A. D. 1868, at 2 o'clock p. m.

THOMAS A. ROWLEY, U. S. Marshal.
By E. B. COOLBAUGH, Deputy.
Dec. 6'67-4t.

NOTICE IN BANKRUPTCY.

This is to give notice: that on the 21st day of November, A. D. 1867, a warrant in Bankruptcy was issued against the estate of Josiah B. Dodson, of the Borough of Berwick in the county of Columbia, and State of Pennsylvania, who has been adjudged a Bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such Bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the Creditors of the said Bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the Exchange Hotel, in Bloomsburg, Columbia county, Pennsylvania, before Edward Overton, Jr., Register, on the 4th day of January, A. D. 1868, at 2 o'clock p. m.

THOMAS A. ROWLEY, U. S. Marshal,
Dec. 6'67-4t. By E. B. COOLBAUGH, Deputy.

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT OF THE COUNTY OF COLUMBIA. Estate of Joseph Paxton, late of Catawissa township, deceased. The undersigned, Auditor appointed by the Orphans' Court of Columbia County, to report distribution of the balance in the hands of George Hughes, John Sharpless and Lloyd Paxton, Administrators of Joseph Paxton, deceased, will meet the parties interested, for the purpose of his appointment, at his office, in Bloomsburg, in said county, on Thursday, the 23d day of January, A. D., 1868, at 10 o'clock A. M., of that day. All the parties interested are requested to attend on that day or be forever debarred from coming in for a part or share of said fund.

C. B. BROCKWAY, Auditor.
Bloomsburg, Dec. 6, 1867-4t.

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT OF COLUMBIA COUNTY. In the matter of the inquisition and valuation of the real estate of George McEwen, late of Greenwood township, Columbia county, dec'd. And now to wit: December 4th, 1867, on motion of W. G. Harley, the Court grant a rule on Daniel McEwen, George McEwen, William F. McEwen, Henry L. McEwen, Matilda Irvin late Matilda McEwen, Amanda Hayman late Amanda McEwen, children and heirs of George McEwen, deceased to appear at an Orphans' Court to be held at Bloomsburg, in and for said county, on the first Monday of February, A. D., 1868, and accept or refuse the said estate at the valuation or show cause why the same should not be sold. Certified from the records December 4, 1867.

(L. S.) JESSE COLEMAN, Clk. O. C.

December 6, 1867.

CONFECTIONERY.

The undersigned would respectfully announce to the public that he has opened a

FIRST-CLASS CONFECTIONERY STORE,

in the building lately occupied by Bernard Stohner, where he is prepared to furnish all kinds of

PLAIN & FANCY CANDIES,
FRENCH CANDIES,
FOREIGN & DOMESTIC FRUITS,
NUTS, RAISINS, &C., &C., &C.

BY WHOLESALE OR RETAIL.

In short, a full assortment of all goods in his line of business. A great variety of

DOLLS, TOYS, &c.,

suitable for the Holidays. Particular attention given to

BREAD AND CAKES,

of all kinds, fresh every day.

CHRISTMAS CANDIES,
CHRISTMAS TOYS.

A call is solicited, and satisfaction will be guaranteed.

Nov. 22, 1867. ECKHART JACOBS.

ALL Garments made in the latest and most approved style at CHEMBERLINS' Clothing Store. 40—3m.

EXCELSIOR DIALOGUES, consisting of New and Original first-class dramas, colloquies, etc., for advanced speakers in Schools, Exhibition rooms and private theatricals. Every line written expressly for this book by a corps of Professional Teachers and writers. Acknowledged to be the best work of the kind ever published. Cloth, nearly 400 duodecimo pages, price $1.75, mailed free. Address P. GARRET & CO., Publishers, 702 Chestnut St., Phila.

WANTED!

TWO HUNDRED FARMERS!

To engage in a light and honorable business for the winter months, in the vicinity where they reside, which will net them from $50 to $150 per month.

For particulars apply to or address PARMELEE BROS., 722 Sansom St., Philadelphia Pa.

AZYGOS! Three magnificently illustrated Medical books, containing important Physiological information, for men and women, sent free on receipt 25 cents, by addressing the Secretary of the New York Medical University, No. 30 Clinton place, New York City.

STANDARD MILLING MACHINE OF IMPROVED CONSTRUCTION, great power, large capacity, unrivaled convenience of adjustment. Also, pipe vices, with and without extra jaw, and vices of all sizes, for heavy and light work. Send to the UNION VICE COMPANY, of Boston, Mass., for illustrated circular. For sale by dealers in hardware and machinery.

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.

ST. LOUIS & IRON MOUNTAIN RAILROAD CO.

Seven per cent. interest, February and August. These Bonds cover a Road of 91 miles, finished from St. Louis to Pilot Knob, and in first-class order, and an extension of about the same length from Pilot Knob to Belmont, now rapidly constructing, for which the proceeds of these bonds are to be used, making a through route from St. Louis to New Orleans by rail. The earnings of the 91 miles are $600,000 a year; the net profits now are sufficient to pay the interest on the entire amount of bonds, were they all issued. The basis of security is believed to be beyond that of any other bonds now offered. Apply at the Office of the Company, No. 43 Wall st., to H. G. MARQUAND, Vice President, or to CLARK, DODGE & CO., corner of Wall and William sts., N. Y. City.

CENTURY TOBACCO.

$100 PACKED IN THIS BRAND DAILY,

Mondays, One $100 Note, Tuesdays, Two Fifties, Wed'sdays, Five Twenties. Thursdays, Ten Tens, Fridays, Twenty Fives, Saturdays, Fifty Twos.

☞ We have not discontinued, nor do we intend to cease packing $100 Daily in papers of Century Tobacco, reports to the contrary notwithstanding.

☞ We are making the Century from the choicest leaf; it is free from drugs, and is in every respect, the Best Fine Cut Tobacco manufactured. Sold by all respectable jobbers.

P. & G. LORILLARD, 16, 18 & 20 Chambers St., NEW YORK.

MADAM FOY'S CORSET SKIRT SUPPORTER,



Combines in one garment a perfect fitting Corset, and the most desirable Skirt Supporter ever offered the public. It places the weight of the skirts upon the shoulders instead of the hips; it improves the form without tight lacing; gives ease and elegance; is approved and recommended by physicians. Sold at ladies' fancy goods stores generally, and at wholesale by D. B. SAUNDERS & CO., 96 Summer St., Boston, and 22 Walker St., New York. Also, by HENRY C. MOORE, 139 Market Street, Phila. and STELLMANN, HINRICHS & CO., 21 Hanover St., Baltimore, Md.

WANTED AN AGENT—One chance in each town, worthy the attention of an active business man, to take the agency for the sale of Bradstreet's Rubber Moulding and Weather strips, applied to the sides, bottom, top and centre of doors and windows. The sale is beyond anything ever offered before to an agent, and from $10 to $25 per day can be made. Send for agents' circular. The first who apply secure a bargain. Terms for Moulding cash.

J. R. BRADSTREET & CO., Boston, Mass.

$15 TO $25 PER DAY SURE. Agents wanted everywhere, to sell our Patent Everlasting White wire Clothes-lines, "Every house wife should use it."—N. Y. Tribune. "We have seen it used and it gives satisfaction." N. Y. Christian Advocate. "The Patent Wire Clothes-line is all it purports to be."—N. Y. Independent. Address the AMERICAN WIRE CO., 162 Broadway New York.

WE STILL LIVE! Don't be humbugged by Impostors or "patent" cast iron or machine "Stencil tools." Send for our New Catalogue of Improved Stencil Dies, 20 varieties all of Steel, carefully finished and tempered. S. M. SPENCER & CO., Brattleboro, Vt.

$10 A DAY MADE BY ANYONE, with my Patent Stencil Tools. I prepay samples free. Beware of infringers. My circulars will explain. Address A. J. Fullam, Springfield, Vermont.

REVOLUTION IN TRADE!

Ladies, you will be astonished at the value of all kinds of goods sent by the well known and justly celebrated firm GRAHAM & CO.,

FOR ONLY ONE DOLLAR!

Such as Silk, Merino and Alpaca Dresses, Shawls, Balmorals, Linen Goods, Embossed Table Covers, Watches, Jewelry, Silver Plated Ware, Sewing Machines etc. This is no humbug, but a reality. Send your clubs of ten and upwards, for checks describing the goods, with ten cents for each check, and the getter up of the club will receive a valuable present, worth from $3 to $300, according to number of names sent.

Agents wanted in every town. Circulars sent free. Address, GRAHAM & CO., 64 & 66 Federal Street, Boston.

CIRCULARS SENT FREE!! Containing Lists of Dry and Fancy Goods, Watches, Plated Ware, Cutlery, etc., etc., to be sold ONE DOLLAR for each article. Great inducements to Agents. PLUMMER & MOULTON, 15 Marshall Street, Boston, Mass.

WE ARE COMING, And will present to any person sending us a club in our Great One Dollar Sale, of Dry and Fancy Goods, &c., a Silk Dress Pattern, Piece of Sheeting, Watch, &c., free of cost. Catalogue of goods and sample, sent to any address free.

Address J. S. HAWES & CO.,
30 Hanover street, Boston, Mass.
sep6'67-1m. P. O. Box 5125.

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IT IS THE BEST CHANCE EVER OFFERED!

One or two day's time will secure a good Sewing Machine, Watch, Silk Dress, Revolver, or some other article of equal value, Free of Cost! Agents wanted every where, male and female, for the best pawnbroker's Sale in the country. Send for Circular. S. C. THOMPSON & CO., 31 Exchange St., Boston, Mass.

THE RICHEST MAN IN THE WORLD.

EXTRACT OF A LETTER FROM BARON SOLOMON ROTHSCHILD.

PARIS, 8th April, 1864, 25 Rue Fauby, St. Honore

Will you be kind enough to have forwarded to me here 200 bottles of your Indian Liniment; if you will send at the same time the account, I will forward you the amount through Messrs. Belmont & Co., New York.

Baron Solomon Rothschild having recommended to many of his friends Major LANE'S LINIMENT, and they being desirous to procure it, he should advise him to establish a depot in Paris.

THE INDIAN LINIMENT.

As a relief, ever ready; as a killer of pain, taken inwardly, or outwardly applied, has no equal. For the relief and cure of Rheumatic and Neuralgic Affections, Sprains, Bruises, etc., it is unequalled. It is also most efficacious, taken inwardly, in the cure of Cholera, Cramps and Pains in the Stomach, Diarrhoea, Dysentery, Cholera Morbus, Cholera Infantum, etc., and is without exception the most wonderful Panacea the world affords. No Family should be without it. Every Traveler by land or sea should have a bottle. Miners and Farmers residing at a distance from Physicians should keep it constantly on hand. In case of Accidents, and sudden attacks of Stomach Complaints, its value cannot be estimated. Inquire for Major Lane's Indian Liniment, and take no other. Price, 50 cts. per bottle. For sale at wholesale and retail by Demas Barnes etc. Co., 21 Park Row, N. Y., Gale etc. Robinson, 186 Greenwich st. N. Y.; F. C. Wells & Co., 192 Fulton st. N. Y.; Chas. N. Crittenden, 38 6th Ave., N. Y. and by respectable Druggists throughout the world. None genuine unless signed by John Thos. Lane, and countersigned by J. T. Lane & Co., Proprietors 163 Broadway, N. Y. ☞ Send for Circulars.

CONSUMPTION CAN BE CURED. THE TRUE REMEDY AT LAST DISCOVERED. UPHAM'S FRESH MEAT CURE, prepared from the formula of Prof. Trousseau of Paris, cures Consumption, Lung Diseases, Bronchitis, Dyspepsia, Marasmus, General Debility and all morbid conditions of the system dependent on deficiency of vital force. It is pleasant to taste, and a single bottle will convince the most skeptical of its virtue as the great healing remedy of the age. $1 a bottle, or six bottles for $5. Sent by Express. Sold by S. C. Upham, No. 25 Smithfield, Philadelphia, and principal Druggists. Circulars sent free.

HENDERSHOTT'S PHARMACY,

Has just received a Winter's stock of pure

DRUGS, CHEMICALS, PATENT MEDICINES,

Paints, Oils, Colors, Varnishes, Dye Stuffs,

WINDOW-GLASS, LAMPS, CHANDELIERS,

LANTERNS, SOAP,

PERFUMERY, TOILET AND FANCY ARTICLES,

which are being sold at astonishingly low prices.

PLASTER PARIS AND SILVER SAND

in quantities to suit purchasers.

HENDERSHOTT'S BALSAM of HOREHOUND

for Coughs and Colds.

HAIR TONIC,

For promoting the growth of the Hair.

CAMPHOR ICE,

For Chapped Hands and Sore Lips.

WANTED—Black Rye, for which a good price price will be paid;

nov22,67-4f

BANKRUPTCY.

The undersigned practices in the U. S. Court and gives special attention to the practice under the late Bankrupt act. Debtors seeking the benefit of this humane act of Congress can apply personally or by letter for information to

ISAAC X. GRIER, Attorney at Law,
Nov. 29, 1867-4t Danville, Pa.

NOTICE IN BANKRUPTCY.

This is to give notice: that on the 3d day of December, A. D. 1867, a warrant in Bankruptcy was issued against the estate of Samuel Seibert, of the Twp., of Orange, in the county of Columbia, and State of Pennsylvania, who has been adjudged a Bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such Bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the Creditors of the said Bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the Exchange Hotel in Bloomsburg Pa., before Edward Overton, Jr., Register, on the 10th day of January, A. D. 1868, at 10 o'clock, a. m.

THOMAS A. ROWLEY, U. S. Marshal,
By E. B. COOLBAUGH, Deputy.

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT OF COLUMBIA COUNTY, Estate of William E. Roberts, late of Jackson township, Columbia county. The undersigned, auditor appointed by the Orphans' Court of Columbia county, to settle and adjust the rates and proportions of the assets of the deceased, in the hands of Abraham Young, administrator of William E. Roberts, deceased, to and among the creditors in the order established by law, will meet the creditors of the decedent, and all other persons interested, at the office of the Recorder of Deeds, in Bloomsburg, in and for said county, for the purpose of his appointment, on Saturday, the 25th day of January, 1868, at 10 o'clock a. m., of said day. All parties interested are requested to attend on that day, and press their claims or be forever debarred from coming in for a part or share of the fund.

JOHN G. FREEZE, Auditor.
Bloomsburg, Dec. 6, 1867.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

Letters testamentary on the estate of Abraham Bergen, late of Greenwood, Columbia county, Pa., have been granted by the Register of said county; to Abraham Bergen Browe, of Mannahawkin, Ocean county, New Jersey. All persons having claims against the estate are requested to present them to the Executor for settlement, and those knowing themselves indebted to make payment.

ABRAHAM BERGEN BROWE,
Nov. 22,67-6w. Executor.

FOR SALE

Will be sold at private sale, a very desirable residence in South Bloomsburg, Columbia County, Pa., the property consisting of

TWO TOWN LOTS

situate and fronting Third Street of the town of Bloomsburg, whereon are erected a large two story

FRAME DWELLING HOUSE

with kitchen attached, a large Stable and Carriage house, good pig stye, coal house, etc., a good well of never failing water at the back door. Possession will be given on the first of April, 1868. If not sold between this and the 21st, of December next the same will be exposed to public sale on said date at 1 o'clock P. M. For further particulars, inquire of Michael F. Eyerly, at the office of R. F. Clark, Esq., Bloomsburg Columbia co., Pa.

Sept. 27. 1867.

PUBLIC SALE

OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.

Will be sold by the undersigned, executor of the last will and testament of Jacob Diehl, deceased, on FRIDAY, DECEMBER 27th, 1867, at ten o'clock a. m., the following described real estate to wit:

A LOT OF GROUND,

situate in the town of Bloomsburg, Columbia county, Pa.; said lot fronts on First street of said town, and contains in front sixty-six feet, and in depth two hundred and fourteen feet and six inches; and bounded as follows: First street on the north, an alley on the south, an alley on the east, and an alley on the west, whereon are erected a good two story

FRAME DWELLING HOUSE,

with Kitchen attached, also a cellar kitchen under the kitchen; a small stable, a large stable and carriage house used as a livery stable, a well of good water at the back door of the livery stable, a cistern at the back door of the cellar kitchen, with other outbuildings. The property is immediately in the rear of the Court House lot, and is a very desirable stand for a livery stable. Possession given on the 1st day of April, 1868. Terms made known on day of sale, when attendance will be given by

DAVID LOWENBERG, Executor.
Bloomsburg, Oct. 18, 1867.

PUBLIC SALE

OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.

Will be exposed to sale by public vendue, on the premises, on Thursday, December 19th, A.D., 1867, at 10 o'clock a. m., two certain lots of ground situate in the town of Bloomsburg, Columbia County, Pa., on Main Street, near the Public Square. On the one is erected a

LARGE STONE DWELLING HOUSE,

and other out-buildings, and upon the other, a good frame stable, the front of said last mentioned lot being a very desirable corner for building purposes. Also on the same day one other

HOUSE AND LOT OF GROUND

situate on Rock Street in the said town of Bloomsburg in the county aforesaid, whereon is erected a good Frame Dwelling House and other out-buildings.

Also, on Friday, the 20th day of December, '67, at 10 o'clock a. m., will be exposed to sale by public venddue on the premises in Hemlock Township, at the residence of Thomas J. Vanderslice, a certain farm or tract of land containing

SIXTY-FIVE ACRES,

more or less, to be sold in two parcels of about thirty-four acres each; the public road leading from Little Fishing Creek Bridge to Buckhorn, and running through the said farm to be the dividing line. The whole tract being very rich and excellent soil for farming purposes, besides there being upon the one tract, as divided by said road, large and convenient buildings of every description, also a large and very valuable Lime Stone Quarry, open and in good working order. Upon the other tract as divided aforesaid, there is also a very valuable Limestone Quarry, one good large Lime House,

TWO GOOD LIME KILNS,

one of which is in full blast at the present time.

Also, on the same day, and on the premises near Buckhorn, will be sold at public out-cry, a certain lot of ground situate in Hemlock Township, principally Timber Land, adjoining lands of John Appleman, Jacob Harris, and others, containing about 25 acres, more or less; all late the estate of Rebecca Vanderslice, deceased.

CONDITIONS OF SALE:—Ten per cent. of one-fourth of the purchase money to be paid on the day of sale, one-fourth less the ten per cent. on the 1st day of April 1868, the remaining three-fourths in two equal payments, one on the 1st day of April 1869, the other on the 1st day of April 1870, with interest on the amount remaining unpaid from the 1st day of April 1868.

The deed or deeds to be executed and delivered to the purchaser or purchasers thereof, on the payment of the one-fourth less the ten per cent. on the 1st day of April 1868, when the balance of the purchase money shall be secured by judgment or mortgage, at the option of the present owners. Possession given on the 1st day of April 1868. Purchaser or purchasers to pay for deeds and stamps.

J. H. VANDERSLICE,
Nov. 22, 1867. Admr.

H. C. HOWER,

has opened a first-class

BOOT, SHOE, HAT CAP, AND FUR STORE.

at the old stand on Main Street, Bloomsburg, a few doors above the Court House. His stock is composed of the very latest and best styles ever offered to the citizens of Columbia County. He can accommodate the public with the following goods at the lowest rates. Men's heavy double soled stoga boots, men's double and single tap soled kip boots, men's heavy stoga shoes of all kinds men's fine boots and shoes of all grades, boys' double soled boots and shoes of all kinds, men's glove kid Balmoral shoes, men's, women's, boys', and misses' lasting gaiters, women's glove kid Polish very fine, women's morocco Balmorals and calf shoes, women's very fine kid buttoned gaiters. In short boots of all descriptions both pegged and sewed.

He would also call attention to his fine assortment of

HATS, CAPS, FURS AND NOTIONS.

which comprises all the new and popular varieties at prices which cannot fail to suit all. These goods are offered at the lowest cash rates and will be guaranteed to give satisfaction. A call is solicited before purchasing elsewhere as it is believed that better bargains are to be found than at any other place in the county.

Dec. 6'67.

POSITIVELY ONE DAY ONLY!

FRIDAY DECEMBER, 20th 1867,

AT SNYDER'S HALL, 2 LEVEES AT 3 & 7½,

RETURN FROM EUROPE,

after an absence of three years where they have appeared before nearly all the Kings, Queens, Emperors, and Nobility of the old World.

THE GREATEST WONDER OF THE AGE!

Four beautiful and symmetrically formed

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN IN MINIATURE

THE ORIGINAL AND RENOWNED

GEN. TOM THUMB AND WIFE,
COMMODORE NUTT AND
MISS MINNIE WARREN

Their unique and exquisitely enchanting

PERFORMANCES AND EXHIBITIONS

never fail to charm and delight every beholder. They appear in

SONGS, DUETTS, DANCES, COMIC DELINEATIONS, AMUSING TRICKS, BURLESQUES, AND COMEDIES IN CHARACTERISTIC COSTUMES.

The RICH and ELEGANT DRESSES and the brilliant collection of DIAMONDS worn before the various Potentates of Europe, all of which are introduced in these popular Levees cost over Twenty Thousand Dollars in Gold.

Ladies and Children are considerately advised to attend the Day Exhibition and thus avoid the crowd and confusion of the Evening Performances.

To the Day Levees—Admission 25 cents; Children under ten, 15 cents. Reserved Seats, 50 cts; Children under ten, 25 cents.

Evening Performance—Admission to all parts of the House, 25 cts; Children under ten, 15 cents.

Dec. 6'67-3t

NOTICE IN BANKRUPTCY.

This is to give notice, that on the 25d day of November, A. D. 1867, a warrant in Bankruptcy was issued against the estate of James B. Case, of Orangeville, in the county of Columbia, and State of Pennsylvania, who has been adjudged a Bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such Bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any Property by him are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the Creditors of the said Bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the Office of M. Whitmoyer, esq., in Bloomsburg Columbia county, and State of Pennsylvania before Edward Overton, jr., Register, on the 8th day of January, A. D., 1868, at 10 o'clock, a. m.

THOMAS S. ROWLEY,
U. S. Marshal as Messenger.
By E. B. COOLBAUGH, Deputy.
Nov. 29'67-4t.

☞ FOR NEAT AND CHEAP JOB PRINTING, CALL AT THE COLUMBIAN OFFICE!

2276 From Wellsboro', by Pine Creek, Gaines, Pike Mills, West Pike, Brookland, and Sweden, to Cowdersport, 45½ miles and back, twice a week.
Leave Wellsboro' Monday and Thursday at 2 p m;
Arrive at Cowdersport Thursday and Friday by 6 p m;
Leave Cowdersport Wednesday and Saturday at 6 a m;
Arrive at Wellsboro' Thursday and Monday by 12 m.

2277 From Wellsboro', by Cherry Flats, to Mansfield, 13 miles and back, three times a week.
Leave Wellsboro' Monday, Wednesday, and Friday at 8 a m;
Arrive at Mansfield by 12 m;
Leave Mansfield Monday, Wednesday, and Friday at 2.30 p m;
Arrive at Wellsboro' by 6.30 p m.

2278 From Tioga, by Bailey's Creek, (n. o.,) Rutland, and Austinville, to Columbia Cross Roads, 19 miles and back, three times a week.
Leave Tioga Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday at 10 a m;
Arrive at Columbia Cross Roads by 3 p m;
Leave Columbia Cross Roads Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday at 4 p m;
Arrive at Tioga by 9 p m.

2279 From Tioga, by Maple Ridge and Hammond's Creek, to Seely's Creek, 10½ miles and back, once a week.
Leave Tioga Monday at 1 p m;
Arrive at Seely's Creek by 6 p m;
Leave Seely's Creek Monday at 8 a m;
Arrive at Tioga by 12 m.

2280 From Elk Run to Gray's Valley, 2 miles and back, twice a week.
Leave Elk Run Tuesday and Saturday at 2.30 p m;
Arrive at Gray's Valley by 3.15 p m;
Leave Gray's Valley Tuesday and Saturday at 3.45 p m;
Arrive at Elk Run by 4.30 p m.

2281 From Tioga, by Farmington Hill and Farmington Centre, to Osceola, 15 miles and back, three times a week.
Leave Tioga Monday, Wednesday, and Friday at 10 a m;
Arrive at Osceola by 2 p m;
Leave Osceola Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday at 10 a m;
Arrive at Tioga by 2 p m.

2282 From Middlebury Centre, by Keenyville, Chatham Valley, Little Marsh, and Roswell Achley's, (n. o.,) to Westfield, 17 miles and back, twice a week.
Leave Middlebury Centre Tuesday and Saturday at 7 a m;
Arrive at Westfield by 12 m;
Leave Westfield Tuesday and Saturday at 2 p m;
Arrive at Middlebury Centre by 7 p m.

2283 From Keenyville, by Treat's Corners, (n. o.,) to Knoxville, 11 miles and back, once a week.
Leave Keenyville Saturday at 8 a m;
Arrive at Knoxville by 11 a m;
Leave Knoxville Saturday at 1 p m;
Arrive at Keenyville by 4 p m.

2284 From Lawrenceville, by Nelson, Elkland, Osceola, Knoxville, and Cowanesque Valley, to Westfield, 27½ miles and back, six times a week.
Leave Lawrenceville daily, except Sunday, at 6 a m;
Arrive at Westfield by 1 p m;
Leave Westfield daily, except Sunday, at 6 a m;
Arrive at Lawrenceville by 1 p m.

2285 From Gaines, by Marshfield and Germania, to Carter Camp, 16 miles and back, twice a week.
Leave Gaines Tuesday and Friday at 7 a m;
Arrive at Carter Camp by 12 m;
Leave Carter Camp Tuesday and Friday at 1 p m;
Arrive at Gaines by 6 p m.

2286 From Chatham Valley, by Darius Sykes' and Roswell Ashley's, to Westfield, 12 miles and back, once a week.
This route is covered by advertisement—route 2282.

2287 From Keenysville, by Treat's Corners, (n. o.,) to Knoxville.
Covered by advertisement—route 2283.

2288 From Blossburg, by Ogdensburg, to Roaring Branch, 12 miles and back, twice a week.
Leave Blossburg Monday and Wednesday at 2.30 p m;
Arrive at Roaring Branch by 6.30 p m;
Leave Roaring Branch Monday and Wednesday at 9.30 a m;
Arrive at Blossburg by 1.30 p m.
Proposals for more frequent service also invited.

2289 From Tioga, by Farmington Hill and Farmington Centre, to Osceola.
This is covered by advertisement on route 2281.

2290 From H. Vermilleyer's, (Gaines,) by Long Run and Sabinsville, to Westfield, 11 miles and back, once a week.
Leave Gaines Wednesday at 7 a m;
Arrive at Sabinsville by 10 a m;
Leave Sabinsville Wednesday at 2 p m;
Arrive at Gaines by 5 p m.
Separate proposals invited for that part of the route from Gaines to Sabinsville.

2291 From Ulysses, by Turner Creek, to Bingham, 6 miles and back, once a week.
Leave Ulysses Tuesday at 10 a m;
Arrive at Bingham by 12 m;
Leave Bingham Tuesday at 1 p m;
Arrive at Ulysses by 3 p m.

2292 From Brookland, by Ulysses Centre and Ulysses, to Genesee Forks, 14 miles and back, three times a week.
Leave Brookland Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday at 8 a m;
Arrive at Genessee Forks by 12 m;
Leave Genessee Forks Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday at 2 p m;
Arrive at Brookland by 6 p m.

2293 From Pike Mills, by Sunderlinville, Mixtown, and Sabinsville, to Westfield, 18 miles and back, once a week.
Leave Pike Mills Saturday at 6 a m;
Arrive at Westfield by 12 m;
Leave Westfield Saturday at 1 p m;
Arrive at Pike Mills by 7 p m.

2294 From Cowdersport, by Roulette, Bartville, and Port Allegany, to Smethport, 28 miles and back, twice a week.
Leave Cowdersport Monday and Friday at 6 a m;
Arrive at Smethport by 3 p m;
Leave Smethport Tuesday and Saturday at 6 a m;
Arrive at Cowdersport by 3 p m.

2295 From Cowdersport, by Colesburg, Ellisburg, Genesseo Forks, Shongo, and Stannard's Corners, to Wellsville, 39 miles and back, three times a week.
Leave Cowdersport Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday at 8 a m;
Arrive at Wellsville by 6 p m;
Leave Wellsville Monday, Wednesday, and Friday on arrival of New York express mail—say at 10 a m;
Arrive at Cowdersport by 8 p m.

2296 From Cowdersport, by East Hebron, Oswego, and Elmwood, to Wellsville, 30 miles and back, three times a week.
Leave Cowdersport Monday, Wednesday, and Friday at 8 a m;
Arrive at Wellsville by 6 p m;
Leave Wellsville Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday on arrival of New York express mail—say at 10 a m;
Arrive at Cowdersport by 8 p m.

2297 From Cowdersport, by Hebron, Clara, Millport, Sharon Centre, and Shingle House, to Ceres, 24 miles and back, twice a week.
Leave Cowdersport Wednesday and Saturday at 7 a m;
Arrive at Ceres by 3 p m;
Leave Ceres Tuesday and Friday at 10 a m;
Arrive at Cowdersport by 6 p m.

2298 From Cowdersport, by Ayer's Hill, Homer, East Homer, North Wharton, Wharton, and First Fork, to Sinnamahoning, 38 miles and back, once a week.
Leave Cowdersport Monday at 7 a m;
Arrive at Sinnamahoning by 7 p m;
Leave Sinnamahoning Tuesday at 7 a m;
Arrive at Cowdersport by 7 p m.

2299 From Colesburg to Raymond's, 5 miles and back, three times a week.
Leave Colesburg Monday, Wednesday, and Friday at 11 a m, or on arrival of mail from Cowdersport;
Arrive at Raymond's by 12 m;
Leave Raymond's Monday, Wednesday, and Friday at 8 a m;
Arrive at Colesburg by 9 a m.

2300 From Cowdersport, by Sweden Valley and Carter Camp, to Kettle Creek, 2? miles and back, twice a week.
Leave Cowdersport Tuesday and Friday at 7 a m;
Arrive at Kettle Creek by 4 p m;
Leave Kettle Creek Wednesday and Saturday at 7 a m;
Arrive at Cowdersport by 4 p m.

2301 From Burtville, by Williston, Annin Creek, and Glenn, to Ceres, 28 miles and back, once a week.
Leave Burtville Saturday at 5 a m;
Arrive at Ceres by 12 m;
Leave Ceres Saturday at 1 p m;
Arrive at Burtville by 8 p m.

2302 From Cowdersport, by Eulalie and Prestonville, to Emporium, 28 miles and back, six times a week.
Leave Cowdersport daily, except Sunday at 8 a m;
Arrive at Emporium by 4 p m;
Leave Emporium daily, except Sunday, at 8 a m;
Arrive at Cowdersport by 4 p m.

2303 From Ulysses, by Harrison Valley, to Westfield, 14 miles and back, once a week.
Leave Ulysses Saturday at 1 p m;
Arrive at Harrison Valley by 3 p m;
Leave Harrison Valley Saturday at 4 p m;
Arrive at Ulysses by 6 p m.
Separate proposals invited for that part of the route between Ulysses and Harrison Valley.

2304 From Muncy, by Moreland, Lairdsville, and Unityville, to Polkville, 21 miles and back, twice a week.
Leave Muncy Wednesday and Saturday at 8 a m;
Arrive at Polkville by 4 p m;
Leave Polkville Tuesday and Friday at 8 a m;
Arrive at Muncy by 4 p m.

2305 From Waterville to Haneyville, 7 miles and back, once a week.
Leave Waterville Thursday at 11 a m;
Arrive at Haneyville by 1 p m;
Leave Haneyville Thursday at 8 a m;
Arrive at Waterville by 10 a m.

2306 From Jersey Shore, by Phelps' Mills, to Haneyville, 16 miles and back, once a week.
Leave Jersey Shore Thursday at 6 a m;
Arrive at Haneyville by 12 m;
Leave Haneyville Thursday at 1 p m;
Arrive at Jersey Shore by 6 p m.

2307 From Williamsport, by Warrensville, Loyal Sock, Barbour's Mills, Hill's Grove, Forksville, and Millview, to Dushore, 50 miles and back, once a week.
Leave Williamsport Friday at 10 a m;
Arrive at Dushore Saturday by 6 p m;
Leave Dushore Thursday at 6 a m;
Arrive at Williamsport Friday by 9 a m.

2308 From Williamsport to Montoursville, 3½ miles and back, six times a week.
Leave Williamsport daily, except Sunday, at 7 p m;
Arrive at Montoursville by 8 p m;
Leave Montoursville daily, except Sunday, at 3 p m;
Arrive at Williamsport by 4 p m.

2309 From Cogan Station, by Cogan House, to White Pine, 15 miles and back, once a week.
Leave Cogan Station Saturday at 7 a m;
Arrive at White Pine by 11 a m;
Leave White Pine Saturday at 12 m;
Arrive at Cogan Station by 4 p m.

2310 From Trout Run, by Liberty, to Blossburg, 25 miles and back, three times a week.
Leave Trout Run Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday at 8 a m;
Arrive at Blossburg by 4 p m;
Leave Blossburg Monday, Wednesday, and Friday on arrival of cars from Corning—say at 11.30 a m;
Arrive at Trout Run by 6 p m.

2311 From Jersey Shore, by Larry's Creek, Salladysburg, and White Pine, to English Centre, 22 miles and back, twice a week.
Leave Jersey Shore Tuesday and Friday at 6 a m;
Arrive at English Centre by 12 m;
Leave English Centre Tuesday and Friday at 2 p m;
Arrive at Jersey Shore by 7 p m.

2312 From Jersey Shore, by Phelps' Mills, Waterville, Jersey Mills, Tombs' Run, Cedar Run, Morris, and Stony Fork, to Wellsboro', 54 miles and back, twice a week.
Leave Jersey Shore Monday and Thursday at 6 a m;
Arrive at Wellsboro' Tuesday and Friday by 12 m;
Leave Wellsboro' Tuesday and Friday at 2 p m;
Arrive at Jersey Shore Wednesday and Saturday by 7 p m.

2313 From Nippenose, by Rauch's Gap and Collomsville, to Bastress, 13 miles and back, twice a week.
Leave Nippenose Wednesday and Saturday at 7 a m;
Arrive at Bastress by 10 a m;
Leave Bastress Wednesday and Saturday at 11 a m;
Arrive at Nippenose by 2 p m.

2314 From Muncy, by Hughesville, Picture Rocks, Tivoli, Muncy Bottom, and Sonestown, to Laporte, 28 miles and back, six times a week.
Leave Muncy daily, except Sunday at 7 p m;
Arrive at Hughesville by 8 p m;
Leave Hughesville daily, except Sunday, at 7 a m;
Arrive at Laporte by 12 m;
Leave Laporte daily, except Sunday, at 1.30 p m;
Arrive at Muncy by 8 p m.

2315 From Muncy, by Wolf Run and Huntersville, to Hill's Grove, 21 miles and back, once a week.
Leave Muncy Tuesday at 12 m;
Arrive at Hill's Grove by 7 p m;
Leave Hill's Grove Wednesday at 6 a m;
Arrive at Muncy by 12 m.

2316 From English Centre, by Texas and Nauvoo, to Liberty, 17 miles and back, once a week.
Leave English Centre Saturday at 6 a m;
Arrive at Liberty by 11 a m;
Leave Liberty Saturday at 1 p m;
Arrive at English Centre by 6 p m.

2317 From Trout Run, by Rose's Valley, Wallis' Run, and Kellyburg, to Barbour's Mills, 21 miles and back, once a week.
Leave Trout Run Tuesday at 6 a m;
Arrive at Barbour's Mills by 2 p m;
Leave Barbour's Mills Monday at 10 a m;
Arrive at Trout Run by 6 p m.

2318 From Linden Station, (n.o.,) to Linden, two miles and back, six times a week, by a schedule to connect with train on the Philadelphia and Erie R. R., and to be satisfactory to the Department.

2319 From Antes Fort to Nippenose, 2 miles and back, three times a week.
Leave Nippenose Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday at 7 a m;
Arrive at Antes Fort by 8 a m;
Leave Antes Fort Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday at 8 a m;
Arrive at Nippenose by 9 a m.

2320 From Antes Fort to Jersey Shore, 3 miles and back, twelve times a week.
Schedule making close connection with railroad to be arranged to the satisfaction of the postmasters.

2321 From Montoursville, by Loyal Sock, Fairfield Centre, (n. o.,) and Wolf Run, to Muncy, 22 miles and back, once a week.
Leave Montoursville Friday at 8 a m;
Arrive at Muncy by 3 p m;
Leave Muncy Saturday at 8 a m;
Arrive at Montoursville by 3 p m.
Proposals also invited to end at Wolf Run.

2322 From Sugar Valley to Carroll, 7 miles and back, once a week.
Leave Sugar Valley Saturday at 2 p m;
Arrive at Carroll by 4 p m;
Leave Carroll Saturday at 9 a m;
Arrive at Sugar Valley by 11 a m.

2323 From Lock Haven, by Flemington, Mill Hall, Salona, Cedar Springs, Parvin, Lamar, Nittany, Hublersburg, and Zion, to Bellefonte, 27 miles and back, six times a week.
Leave Lock Haven daily, except Sunday, at 5 a m;
Arrive at Bellefonte by 11.30 a m;
Leave Bellefonte daily, except Sunday, at 4 p m;
Arrive at Lock Haven by 10 p m.

2324 From Lock Haven to Island, 2¼ miles and back, once a week.
Leave Lock Haven Saturday at 10 a m;
Arrive at Island by 11 a m;
Leave Island Saturday at 11.30 a m;
Arrive at Lock Haven by 12.30 p m.

2325 From Westport, by Leidy, Hammersley's Fork, and Cross Fork, to Kettle Creek, 30 miles and back, twice a week.
Leave Westport Tuesday and Friday at 6.30 a m;
Arrive at Kettle Creek by 6.30 p m;
Leave Kettle Creek Wednesday and Saturday at 7 a m;
Arrive at Westport by 7 p m.

2326 From McElhattan to Chatham Run, 2 miles and back, six times a week.
Schedule, making close connection with the railroad, to be arranged to the satisfaction of the postmaster.

2327 From Salona to Lamar Mills, (n. o.) 2 miles and back, once a week.
Leave Salona Saturday at 5 p m;
Arrive at Lamar Mills by 6 p m;
Leave Lamar Mills Saturday at 3 p m;
Arrive at Salona by 4 p m.

2328 From Ridgeway, by Kersey's, Caledonia, and Tyler's, to Pennfield, 27 miles and back, twice a week.
Leave Ridgeway Tuesday and Saturday at 9 a m;
Arrive at Pennfield by 6 p m;
Leave Pennfield Monday and Friday at 6 a m;
Arrive at Ridgeway by 3 p m.

2329 From Wilcox, by Kasson, to Smithport, 22 miles and back, three times a week.
Leave Wilcox Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday at 9 a m;
Arrive at Smithport by 4 p m;
Leave Smithport Monday, Wednesday, and Friday at 9 a m;
Arrive at Wilcox by 4 p m.

2330 From Wilcox, by Williamsville and Sergeant, to Clermontville, 16 miles and back, once a week.
Leave Wilcox Saturday at 2 p m;
Arrive at Clermontville by 7 p m;
Leave Clermontville Saturday at 8 a m;
Arrive at Wilcox by 1 p m.

2331 From Caledonia, by Benezette, Dent's Run, and Hick's Run, to Second Fork, 22 miles and back, once a week.
Leave Caledonia Friday at 9 a m;
Arrive at Second Fork by 4 p m;
Leave Second Fork Saturday at 9 a m;
Arrive at Caledonia by 4 p m.

2332 From Smethport, by Colgrove, to Norwich, 11 miles and back, twice a week.
Leave Smethport Wednesday and Saturday at 2 p m;
Arrive at Norwich by 6 p m;
Leave Norwich Wednesday and Saturday at 8 a m;
Arrive at Smethport by 12 m.

2333 From Smethport, by Farmer's Valley, Sartwell, Allegheny Ridge, and State Line Mills, to Portville, 20 miles and back, three times a week.
Leave Smethport Monday, Wednesday, and Friday at 9 a m;
Arrive at Portville by 4 p m;
Leave Portville Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday at 9 a m;
Arrive at Smethport by 4 p m.

2334 From Alton, by La Fayette, to Eden, 9 miles and back, once a week.
Leave Alton Tuesday at 9 a m;
Arrive at Eden by 12 m;
Leave Eden Tuesday at 1 p m;
Arrive at Alton by 4 p m.

2335 From Alton to Smethport, 9 miles and back, six times a week.
Leave Alton daily, except Sunday, at 6 p m;
Arrive at Smethport by 9 p m;
Leave Smethport daily, except Sunday, at 5 a m;
Arrive at Alton by 8 a m.

2336 From Kasson, by Kane and New Highland, to Marienville, 45 miles and back, once a week.
Leave Kasson Tuesday at 7 a m;
Arrive at Marionville by 8 p m;
Leave Marionville Thursday at 7 a m;
Arrive at Kasson by 8 p m.

2337 From Punxatawney, by Canoe Ridge, Hortons, and Cuss, to Chest, 17½ miles and back, twice a week.
Leave Punxatawney Monday and Friday at 1 p m;
Arrive at Chest by 7 p m;
Leave Chest Monday and Friday at 6 a m;
Arrive at Punxatawney by 12 m.

2338 From Reynoldsville to Rockdale Mills, 8 miles and back, once a week.
Leave Reynoldsville Saturday at 1 p m;
Arrive at Rockdale Mills by 3.30 p m;
Leave Rockdale Mills Saturday at 8.30 a m;
Arrive at Reynoldsville by 11 a m.

2339 From Punxatawney, by Frostburg, Sprankle's Mills, Worthville, and Packer, to Summersville, 22 miles and back, twice a week.
Leave Punxatawney Wednesday and Saturday at 6 a m;
Arrive at Summersville by 1 p m;
Leave Summersville Wednesday and Saturday at 2 p m;
Arrive at Punxatawney by 9 p m.

2340 From Brookville, by Sigel and Clarington, to Marionville, 30 miles and back, once a week.
Leave Brookville Thursday at 7 a m;
Arrive at Marionville by 5 p m;
Leave Marionville Friday at 7 a m;
Arrive at Brookville by 5 p m.

2341 From Worthville to Ringgold, 3½ miles and back, once a week.
Leave Worthville Saturday at 5 p m;
Arrive at Ringgold by 6 p m;
Leave Ringgold Saturday at 2 p m;
Arrive at Worthville by 3 p m.

2342 From Brookville, by Summersville, Shannondale, Kerr's Store, New Bethlehem, Oakland, and Red Bank Furnace, to Orrsville, 31 miles and back, six times a week.
Leave Brookville daily, except Sunday, at 4 a m;
Arrive at Orrsville by 1 p m;
Leave Orrsville daily, except Sunday, at 11 a m;
Arrive at Brookville by 8 p m.

2343 From Brookville, by Warsaw, Brockwayville, Little Toby, and Hellen, to Ridgeway, 38 miles and back, six times a week.
Leave Brookville daily, except Sunday, at 6 a m;
Arrive at Ridgeway by 6 p m;
Leave Ridgeway daily, except Sunday, at 6 a m;
Arrive at Brookville by 6 p m.

2344 From Brookville, by Richardsville, Schaffner's Corners, and Arroyo, to Ridgeway, 31 miles and back, once a week.
Leave Brookville Thursday at 7 a m;
Arrive at Ridgeway by 5 p m;
Leave Ridgeway Wednesday at 7 a m;
Arrive at Brookville by 5 p m.

2345 From Marionville, by North Pine Grove, to Tylersburg, 13 miles and back, once a week.
Leave Marionville Saturday at 1 p m;
Arrive at Tylersburg by 5 p m;
Leave Tylersburg Saturday at 8 a m;
Arrive at Marionville by 12 m.

2346 From Clarington, by Millstone and Baught's Mills, to Arroyo, 18 miles and back, once a week.
Leave Clarington Saturday at 7 a m;
Arrive at Arroyo by 12 m;
Leave Arroyo Saturday at 1 p m;
Arrive at Clarington by 6 p m.

2347 From Kinzua, by Corydon, Onoville, and Friends Ferry, to Steamburg, 19½ miles and back, three times a week.
Leave Kinzua Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday at 6 a m;
Arrive at Steamburg by 12 m;
Leave Steamburg Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday at 1 p m;
Arrive at Kinzua by 7 p m.

2348 From Warren, by Lander, to Busti, (N.Y.,) 18 miles and back, twice a week.
Leave Warren Wednesday and Saturday at 1 p m;
Arrive at Busti by 7 p m;
Leave Busti Wednesday and Saturday at 6 a m;
Arrive at Warren by 12 m.

2349 From Youngsville, by Chandler's Valley, Sugar Grove, and Busti, (N.Y.,) to Jamestown, 18 miles and back, six times a week.
Leave Youngsville daily, except Sunday, at 7 a m;
Arrive at Jamestown by 12 m;
Leave Jamestown daily, except Sunday, at 1 p m;
Arrive at Youngsville by 6 p m.

2350 From Pittsfield, by Freehold and Lottsville, to Broken Straw, 13½ miles and back, six times a week.
Leave Pittsfield daily, except Sunday, at 9 a m;
Arrive at Broken Straw by 1 p m;
Leave Broken Straw daily, except Sunday, at 2 p m;
Arrive at Pittsfield by 6 p m.

2351 From Spring Creek, by West Spring Creek, to Eagle, 12 miles and back, once a week.
Leave Spring Creek Saturday at 1 p m;
Arrive at Eagle by 5 p m;
Leave Eagle Saturday at 8 a m;
Arrive at Spring Creek by 12 m.

2352 From Germany to Warren, 9 miles and back, once a week.
Leave Germany Saturday at 8 a m;
Arrive at Warren by 12 m;
Leave Warren Saturday at 1 p m;
Arrive at Germany by 4 p m.

2353 From Sheffield Depot to Sheffield, 2 miles and back, six times a week.
Leave Sheffield daily, except Sunday, at 2 p m;
Arrive at Sheffield Depot by 3 p m;
Leave Sheffield Depot daily, except Sunday, at 4 p m;
Arrive at Sheffield by 5 p m.

2354 From Sugar Grove to Watts' Station, (Watts' Flatts post office,) 7 miles and back, once a week.
Leave Sugar Grove Saturday at 6 a m;
Arrive at Watts' Flatts by 8 a m;
Leave Watts' Flatts Saturday at 4 p m;
Arrive at Sugar Grove by 6 p m.
Proposals invited for three-times-a-week service.

2355 From President's Furnace, by Lineville and Fryburg, to Tylersburg, 17 miles and back, twice a week.
Leave President's Furnace Wednesday and Saturday at 1 p m;
Arrive at Tylersburg by 5 p m;
Leave Tylersburg Wednesday and Saturday at 8 a m;
Arrive at President's Furnace by 12 m.

2356 From Agnew's Mills, by Lamartine, Jefferson Furnace, and Knox, to Shippensville, 18 miles and back, once a week.
Leave Agnew's Mills Wednesday at 6 a m;
Arrive at Shippensville by 12 m;
Leave Shippensville Wednesday at 1 p m;
Arrive at Agnew's Mills by 7 p m.

2357 From Emlenton, by Ellsworth, Lawrenceburg, and Miller's Eddy, to Brady's Bend, 18 miles and back, three times a week.
Leave Emlenton Monday, Wednesday, and Friday at 12 m;
Arrive at Brady's Bend by 6 p m;
Leave Brady's Bend Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday at 6 a m;
Arrive at Emlenton by 12 m.

2358 From Franklin, by Polk, Maple Grove, Henderson, Perrine, and Satterfield, to Mercer, 25 miles and back, three times a week.
Leave Franklin Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday at 7 a m;
Arrive at Mercer by 12 m;
Leave Mercer Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 2 p m;
Arrive at Franklin by 9 p m.

2359 From Tionesta, by Stewart's Run and Lamb's, to Perry, 10½ miles and back, three times a week.
Leave Tionesta Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday at 12 m;
Arrive at Perry by 3 p m;
Leave Perry Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday at 4 p m;
Arrive at Tionesta by 7 p m.

2360 From Utica, by French Creek, New Lebanon, New Vernon, Shenkleyville, and Salem, to Greenville, 25 miles and back, three times a week.
Leave Utica Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday at 8 a m;
Arrive at Greenville by 3.30 p m;
Leave Greenville Monday, Wednesday, and Friday at 8 a m;
Arrive at Utica by 3.30 p m.

2361 From Seneca, by Ten Mile Bottom, to Fertig's, 10 miles and back, once a week.
Leave Seneca Wednesday at 9 a m;
Arrive at Fertig's by 12 m;
Leave Fertig's Wednesday at 1 p m;
Arrive at Seneca by 4 p m.

2362 From Laytonia, by Seneca, Cranberry, Rockland, Pittsville, Porterfield, and Agnew's Mills, to Emlenton, 22 miles and back, three times a week.
Leave Laytonia Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday at 6 a m;
Arrive at Emlenton by 1 p m;
Leave Emlenton Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday at 2 p m;
Arrive at Laytonia by 9 p m.

2363 From Utica, by Canal, Cooperstown, Sunville, and Wallaceville, to Plum, 20 miles and back, six times a week to Cooperstown, and back twice a week the residue.
Leave Utica daily except Sunday, at 4 p m;
Arrive at Cooperstown by 7 p m;
Leave Cooperstown daily, except Sunday, at 12 m;
Arrive at Utica by 3 p m;
Leave Cooperstown Tuesday and Saturday at 6 a m;
Arrive at Plum by 9 a m;
Leave Plum Tuesday and Saturday at 9 a m;
Arrive at Cooperstown by 12 m.

2364 From Franklin to Dempseytown, 9 miles and back, twice a week.
Leave Franklin Tuesday and Saturday at 1 p m;
Arrive at Dempseytown by 4 p m;
Leave Dempseytown Tuesday and Saturday at 8 a m;
Arrive at Franklin by 11.30 a m.

2365 From Tionesta, by Newtown Mills, (n. o.,) to Foxburg, (n. o.,) 29 miles and back, once a week.
Leave Tionesta Wednesday at 7 a m;
Arrive at Foxburg by 5 p m;
Leave Foxburg Thursday at 7 a m;
Arrive at Tionesta by 5 p m.
Proposals for extending route to Sheffield, increasing distance six miles, invited.

2366 From Petroleum Centre to Cherry Tree, 2½ miles and back, six times a week.
Leave Petroleum Centre daily, except Sunday, at 12 m;
Arrive at Cherry Tree by 1 p m;
Leave Cherry Tree daily, except Sunday, at 10.30 a m;
Arrive at Petroleum Centre by 11.30 a m.

2367 From West Hickory, to East Hickory, 3 miles and back, three times a week.
Leave West Hickory Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday at 3.30 p m;
Arrive at East Hickory by 4.30 p m;
Leave East Hickory Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday at 1 p m;
Arrive at West Hickory by 2 p m.

2368 From Petroleum Centre to Plumer, 3 miles and back, six times a week.
Leave Petroleum Centre daily, except Sunday, at 1 p m;
Arrive at Plumer by 2 p m;
Leave Plumer daily, except Sunday, at 10.15 a m;
Arrive at Petroleum Centre by 11.15 a m.

2369 From Meredith, by Champion, to Pithole City, 6 miles and back, six times a week.
Leave Meredith daily, except Sunday, at 12 m;
Arrive at Pithole City by 2 p m;
Leave Pithole City daily, except Sunday, at 9 a m;
Arrive at Meredith by 11 a m.

2370 From Watterson's Ferry, by Lawsonham, Rimersburg, Curllsville, and Reidsburg, to Clarion, 19 miles and back, six times a week.
Leave Watterson's Ferry daily, except Sunday, at 12 m;
Arrive at Clarion by 5 p m;
Leave Clarion daily, except Sunday, at 6 a m;
Arrive at Watterson's Ferry by 11 a m.

2371 From Clarion, by Limestone, to Kingsville, 13 miles and back, twice a week.
Leave Clarion Tuesday and Saturday at 8 a m;
Arrive at Kingsville by 12 m;
Leave Kingsville Tuesday and Saturday at 12.30 p m;
Arrive at Clarion by 4.30 p m.

2372 From Clarion, by Lucinda Furnace, Tylersburg, and Nebraska, to Tionesta, 29 miles and back, three times a week.
Leave Clarion Monday, Wednesday, and Friday at 7 a m;
Arrive at Tionesta by 5 p m;
Leave Tionesta Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday at 7 a m;
Arrive at Clarion by 5 p m.

2373 From Clarion, by Shippensville, Kossuth, Cass, and Cranberry, to Franklin, 29 miles and back, six times a week.
Leave Clarion daily, except Sunday, at 6 a m;
Arrive at Franklin by 3 p m;
Leave Franklin on arrival of mail from Meadville—say at 1 p m;
Arrive at Clarion by 10 p m.

2374 From Clarion, by Helen Furnace, to Scotch Hill, 13 miles and back, twice a week.
Leave Clarion Tuesday and Saturday at 1 p m;
Arrive at Scotch Hill by 5 p m;
Leave Scotch Hill Tuesday and Saturday at 8 a m;
Arrive at Clarion by 12 m.

2375 From Strattonville, by Fisher and Kahle's, to Clarington, 16 miles and back, once a week.
Leave Strattonville Monday at 7 a m;
Arrive at Clarington by 12 m;
Leave Clarington Monday at 1 p m;
Arrive at Strattonville by 6 p m.

2376 From Callensburg, by Stunt's Store, to Rimersburg, 7 miles and back, three times a week.
Leave Callensburg Monday, Wednesday, and Friday at 6 a m;
Arrive at Rimersburg by 9 a m;
Leave Rimersburg Monday, Wednesday, and Friday at 10 a m;
Arrive at Callensburg by 1 p m.

2377 From Callensburg, by Alum Rock and Saint Petersburg, to Emlenton, 11 miles and back, once a week.
Leave Callensburg Monday at 1 p m;
Arrive at Emlenton by 5 p m;
Leave Emlenton Monday at 8 a m;
Arrive at Callensburg by 12 m.

2378 From New Bethlehem, by Leatherwood, Brinkerton, and New Springfield, to Curllsville, 15½ miles and back, twice a week.
Leave New Bethlehem Tuesday and Saturday at 1 p m;
Arrive at Curllsville by 4 p m;
Leave Curllsville Tuesday and Saturday at 8 a m;
Arrive at New Bethlehem by 11 a m.

2379 From Callensburg, by Jefferson Furnace and Nickleville, to Cass, 17 miles and back three times a week.
Leave Callensburg Monday, Wednesday, and Friday at 5 a m;
Arrive at Cass by 10 a m;
Leave Cass Monday, Wednesday, and Friday at 5 p m;
Arrive at Callensburg by 10 p m.

2380 From Mercer, by Harthegig, Sheakleyville, and Custard's, to Meadville, 30 miles and back, three times a week.
Leave Mercer Monday, Wednesday, and Friday at 2 p m;
Arrive at Meadville by 10 p m;
Leave Meadville Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday at 2 p m;
Arrive at Mercer by 10 p m.

2381 From Mercer, by North's Mills, Stinebore', Sandy Lake, New Lebanon, and Milledgeville, to Cochranton, 25 miles and back, three times a week.
Leave Mercer Monday, Wednesday, and Friday at 7 a m;
Arrive at Cochranton by 3 p m;
Leave Cochranton Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday at 7 a m;
Arrive at Mercer by 3 p m.

2382 From Mercer, by Indian Run, New Wilmington, and Neshannock Falls, to New Castle, 19 miles and back, six times a week.
Leave Mercer daily, except Sunday, at 10 a m;
Arrive at New Castle by 3 p m;
Leave New Castle daily, except Sunday, at 10 a m, or on arrival of cars with mail;
Arrive at Mercer by 3 p m.

2383 From Mercer, by Delaware Grove and New Hamburg, to Greenville, 16½ miles and back, three times a week.
Leave Mercer Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday at 6 a m;
Arrive at Greenville by 10 a m;
Leave Greenville Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday at 3.30 p m;
Arrive at Mercer by 8.30 p m.
Proposal invited for service six times a week.

2384 From Mercer, by Hill and Hermitage, to Sharon, 14 miles and back, three times a week.
Leave Mercer Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 8 a m;
Arrive at Sharon by 12 m;
Leave Sharon Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday at 2 p m;
Arrive at Mercer by 6 p m.

2385 From Mercer, by Wolf Creek, Harrisville, Murrinsville, Eau Claire, and Maple Furnace, to Lawrenceburg, 35 miles and back, once a week.
Leave Mercer Tuesday at 6 a m;
Arrive at Lawrenceburg by 4 p m;
Leave Lawrenceburg Wednesday at 6 a m;
Arrive at Mercer by 4 p m.

2386 From Mercer by Worth, to West Middlesex, 12 miles and back, three times a week.
Leave Mercer Monday, Wednesday, and Friday at 9 a m;
Arrive at West Middlesex by 12 m;
Leave West Middlesex Monday, Wednesday, and Friday at 2 p m;
Arrive at Mercer by 5 p m.
Proposals for more frequent service invited.

2387 From Mercer, by Irishtown, Centretown, Kilgore, Wesley, Clintonville, and Big Bend, to Emlenton, 34½ miles and back, once a week.
Leave Mercer Friday at 6 a m;
Arrive at Emlenton by 5 p m;
Leave Emlenton Saturday at 6 a m;
Arrive at Mercer by 5 p m.

2388 From Greenville, by Maysville, to West Salem, 7 miles and back, twice a week.
Leave Greenville Tuesday and Saturday at 4 p m;
Arrive at West Salem by 6 p m;
Leave West Salem Tuesday and Saturday at 2 p m;
Arrive at Greenville by 4 p m.

2389 From Titusville, by Southwest, Pleasantville, Henry, and Steam Mills, to Tidioute, 22 miles and back, six times a week.
Leave Titusville daily, except Sunday, at 12 m;
Arrive at Tidioute by 8 p m;
Leave Tidioute daily, except Sunday, at 12 m;
Arrive at Titusville by 8 p m.

2390 From Meadville, by Harmonsburg and Dicksonsburg, to Conneautville, 15 miles and back, three times a week.
Leave Meadville Monday, Wednesday, and Friday at 2 p m;
Arrive at Conneautville by 7 p m;
Leave Conneautville Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, at 7 a m.
Arrive at Meadville by 12 m.

2391 From Meadville, by Hayfield, Potter's Corners, and Rundell's to Conneautville, 22 miles and back, three times a week.
Leave Meadville Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday at 1 p m;
Arrive at Conneautville by 8 p m;
Leave Conneautville Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, at 5 a m;
Arrive at Meadville by 12 m.

2392 From Meadville, by Mead Corners, Guy's Mills, and Townville, to Steuben, 21 miles and back, three times a week.
Leave Meadville Tuesday, and Saturday at 7 a m;
Arrive at Steuben Monday, Wednesday, and Friday at 7 a m;
Arrive at Meadville by 2 p m.

2393 From Meadville, by Blooming Valley, Randolph, Lines Hollow, New Richmond, Little Cooley, Taylor's Stand, Riceville, Lincolnville, and Bloomfield, to Union Mills, 34½ miles and back, three times a week.
Leave Meadville Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 6 a m;
Arrive at Union Mills by 5 p m;
Leave Union Mills Monday, Wednesday, and Friday at 6 a m;
Arrive at Meadville by 5 p m.

2394 From Evansburg, by Tamarac, to Lineville Station, 8 miles and back, twice a week.
Leave Evansburg Wednesday and Saturday at 10 a m;
Arrive at Lineville Station by 12 m;
Leave Lineville Station Wednesday and Saturday at 2 p m;
Arrive at Evansburg by 4 p m.

2395 From Hartstown, by Marshall's Corners, to Turnersville, 6 miles and back, twice a week.
Leave Hartstown Tuesday and Saturday at 5 p m;
Arrive at Turnersville by 7 p m;
Leave Turnersville Tuesday and Saturday at 2 p m;
Arrive at Hartstown by 4 p m.

2396 From Guy's Mills, by Sugar Lake, Wayne Centre, and Wilson's Mills, to Cooperstown, 15 miles and back, once a week.
Leave Guy's Mills Monday at 8 a m;
Arrive at Cooperstown by 12 m;
Leave Cooperstown Monday at 1 p m;
Arrive at Guy's Mills by 5 p m.

2397 From Saegerstown, by Mosheltown and Crossingville, to Lundy's Lane, 17 miles and back, three times a week.
Leave Saegerstown Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday at 1 p m;
Arrive at Lundy's Lane by 6 p m;
Leave Lundy's Lane Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday at 7 a m;
Arrive at Saegerstown by 12 m.

2398 From Fallowfield, by Adamsville, to Hartstown, 5 miles and back, six times a week.
Leave Fallowfield daily, except Sunday, at 1.30 p m;
Arrive at Hartstown by 3.30 p m;
Leave Hartstown daily, except Sunday, at 9 a m;
Arrive at Fallowfield by 11 a m.

2399 From Miller's station, by Chapinville, to Lincolnville, 10 miles and back, once a week.
Leave Miller's Station Tuesday at 7 a m;
Arrive at Lincolnville by 10 a m;
Leave Lincolnville Tuesday at 2 p m;
Arrive at Miller's Station by 5 p m.

2400 From Spring Station (n. o.) to Beaver Centre, 1 miles and back, twice a week.
Leave Spring Station Tuesday and Saturday at 12.10 p m;
Arrive at Beaver Centre by 1.?0 p m;
Leave Beaver Centre Tuesday and Saturday at 10.40 a m;
Arrive at Spring Station by 11.50 a m.

2401 From Stony Point to Evansburg, 2¾ miles and back, six times a week.
Schedules making close connection with railroad, to be arranged to the satisfaction of the postmasters.

2402 From Espyville to North Shenango, 2½ miles and back, three times a week.
Schedules making close connections with railroad, to be arranged to the satisfaction of the postmasters.

2403 From Conneautville, by Steamburg, to Penn Line, 10 miles and back, once a week.
Leave Conneautville Saturday at 2.30 p m;
Arrive at Penn Line by 5.30 p m;
Leave Penn Line Saturday at 9 a m;
Arrive at Conneautville by 12 m.

2404 From Venango to Woodcock, 2½ miles and back, six times a week.
Leave Venango daily, except Sunday, at 2 p m;
Arrive at Woodcock by 3 p m;
Leave Woodcock daily, except Sunday, at 9 a m;
Arrive at Venango by 10 a m.

2405 From Corry to Carter Hill, 5½ miles and back, once a week.
Leave Corry Saturday at 3.30 p m;
Arrive at Carter Hill by 5 p m;
Leave Carter Hill Saturday at 1.30 p m;
Arrive at Corry by 3 p m.

2406 From Oak Grove, by Edenville, to Chapinville, 6½ miles and back, twice a week.
Leave Oak Grove Wednesday and Saturday at 3.30 p m;
Arrive at Chapinville by 5.30 p m;
Leave Chapinville Wednesday and Saturday at 12 m;
Arrive at Oak Grove by 2 p m.

2407 From Erie, by McKean, McLane, Edinborough, and Drake's Mills, to Rockdale, 29 miles and back, six times a week.
Leave Erie daily, except Sunday, at 12 m;
Arrive at Rockdale by 6 p m;
Leave Rockdale daily, except Sunday, at 11.30 a m;
Arrive at Erie by 5.30 p m.

2408 From Erie, by Belle Valley, East Green, Wattsburg, and Hatch Hollow, to Union Mills, 28 miles and back, three times a week.
Leave Erie Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday at 9 a m;
Arrive at Union Mills by 4 p m;
Leave Union Mills Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 8 a m;
Arrive at Erie by 4 p m.

2409 From Railroad Station, (Erie and Pittsburg R. R.,) by East Springfield and West Springfield, to Cherry Hill, 10 miles and back, six times a week to West Springfield, and three times a week the residue.
Leave R. R. Station daily, except Sunday, at 7.30 a m;
Arrive at West Springfield by 9.30 a m;
Leave West Springfield daily, except Sunday, at 5 p m;
Arrive at R. R. Station by 7 p m;
Arrive at West Springfield Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday at 9.30 a m;
Arrive at Cherry Hill by 10.30 a m;
Leave Cherry Hill Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, at 3 p m;
Arrive at West Springfield by 4 p m.

2410 From Fairview, by Sterettania, to Franklin Corners, 10 miles and back, twice a week.
Leave Fairview Wednesday and Saturday at 9.30 a m;
Arrive at Franklin Corners by 12 m;
Leave Franklin Corners Wednesday and Saturday at 12.30 p m;
Arrive at Fairview by 2.30 p m.

2411 To perform the messenger service from the Erie and Pittsburg R. R. between the following points, by schedule to be satisfactory to the postmaster at the places supplied:
From R. R. to Girard, 1½ miles and back, twice daily, except Sunday;
From R. R. to Plates, 2 miles and back, daily, except Sunday;
From R. R. to Elk Creek, 2½ miles and back, daily, except Sunday;
From Albion to Lundy's Lane, 1½ miles and back, daily, except Sunday;
For R. R. to Albion, 1½ miles and back, twice daily, except Sunday.
Bids to be made to cover all this service.

2412 From Jackson Station, by West Grove, to Lake Pleasant, 8 miles and back, twice a week.
Leave Jackson Station Wednesday and Saturday at 10 a m;
Arrive at Lake Pleasant by 12 m;
Leave Lake Pleasant Wednesday and Saturday at 2 p m;
Arrive at Jackson Station by 4 p m.

Form of Proposal, Guarantee, and Certificate.

PROPOSAL.

The undersigned ——— ———, whose post office address is ———, county of ———, State of ———, proposes to convey the mails of the United States, from July 1, 1868, to June 30, 1872, on route No. ———, between ——— and ——— under the advertisement of the Postmaster General, dated October 31, 1867, with "celerity, certainty, and security," for the annual sum of ——— dollars.

This proposal is made with full knowledge of the distance of the route, the weight of the mail to be carried, and all other particulars in reference to the route and service, and also after careful examination of the laws and instructions attached to the advertisement.

Dated (Signed.)

GUARANTEE.

The undersigned, residing at ———, State of ———, undertake that, if the foregoing bid for carrying the mail on route No. ——— be accepted by the Postmaster General, the bidder shall, prior to the 1st day of July, 1868, enter into the required obligation or contract to perform the service proposed, with good and sufficient sureties.

This we do, understanding distinctly the obligations and liabilities assumed by guarantors under the 27th section of the act of Congress of July 2, 1836.

Dated (Signed by two guarantors.)

CERTIFICATE.

The undersigned, postmaster at ———, State of ———, certifies, UNDER HIS OATH OF OFFICE, that he is acquainted with the above guarantors, and knows them to be men of property, and able to make good their guarantee.

Dated (Signed.)

INSTRUCTIONS TO BIDDERS AND POSTMASTERS;

CONTAINING ALSO CONDITIONS TO BE INCORPORATED IN THE CONTRACTS TO THE EXTENT THE DEPARTMENT MAY DEEM PROPER.

1. Seven minutes are allowed to each intermediate office, when not otherwise specified, for assorting the mails; but on railroad and steamboat routes there is to be no more delay than is sufficient for an exchange of the mail pouches.

2. On railroad and steamboat lines, and other routes where the mode of conveyance admits of it, the special agents of the Post Office Department, also post office blanks, mail bags, locks and keys, are to be conveyed without extra charge.

3. On railroad and steamboat lines the route agents of the Department, also the British and Canada mails, when offered, and the agents accompanying them, are to be conveyed without charge; and for the use of the United States agents a commodious car, or part of a car, properly lighted, warmed, and furnished, and adapted to the convenient separation and due security of the mails, is to be provided by the contractor, under the direction of the Department.

Railroad and steamboat companies are required to take the mail from and deliver it into the post offices at the beginning and end of their routes, and to and from all offices not more than eighty rods from a station or landing. Proposals may be submitted by the companies for the performance of all other side service—that is, for offices over eighty rods from a station or landing.

There will be "way bills" prepared by postmasters, or other agents of the Department, to accompany the mails conveyed on railroads and steamers, specifying the number and destination of the several bags. On other principal routes, likewise, receipts will be required and way bills forwarded; the latter to be examined by the several postmasters, to insure regularity in the delivery of mails.

4. No pay will be made for trips not performed; and for each of such omissions, not satisfactorily explained, three times the pay of the trip will be deducted. For arrivals so far behind time as to break connexion with depending mails, and not sufficiently excused, one-fourth of the compensation for the trip is subject to forfeiture. For repeated delinquencies of the kind herein specified, enlarged penalties, proportioned to the nature thereof, and the importance of the mail, may be made.

5. For leaving behind or throwing off the mails, or any portion of them, for the admission of passengers, or for being concerned in setting up or running an express conveying intelligence in advance of the mail, a quarter's pay may be deducted.

6. Fines will be imposed, unless the delinquency be promptly and satisfactorily explained by certificates of postmasters or the affidavits of other credible persons, for failing to arrive in contract time; for neglecting to take the mail from, or deliver it into, a post office; for suffering it to be wet, injured, destroyed, robbed, or lost; and for refusing, after demand, to convey the mail as frequently as the contractor runs, or is concerned in running, a coach, car, or steamboat on a route.

7. The Postmaster General may annul the contract for repeated failures to run agreeably to contract; for violating the post office laws, or disobeying the instructions of the Department; for refusing to discharge a carrier when required by the Department to do so; for running an express as aforesaid; or for transporting persons or packages conveying mailable matter out of the mail.

8. The Postmaster General may order an increase of service on a route by allowing therefor a *pro rata* increase on the contract pay. He may change schedules of departures and arrivals in all cases, and particularly to make them conform to connexions with railroads, without increase of pay, provided the running time be not abridged. He may also order an increase of speed, allowing, within the restrictions of the law, a *pro rata* increase of pay for the additional stock or carriers, if any. The contractor may, however, *in the case of increase of speed*, relinquish the contract by giving prompt notice to the Department that he prefers doing so to carrying the order into effect. The Postmaster General may also discontinue or curtail the service, in whole or in part, in order to place on the route a greater degree of service, or whenever the public interests, in his judgment, shall require such discontinuance or curtailment for any other cause; he allowing as full indemnity to contractor one month's extra pay on the amount of service dispensed with, and a *pro rata* compensation for the amount of service retained and continued.

9. Payments will be made by collections from or drafts on postmasters, or otherwise, after the expiration of each quarter—say in November, February, May, and August.

10. The distances are given according to the best information; but no increased pay will be allowed should they be greater than advertised, if the points to be supplied are correctly stated. *Bidders must inform themselves on this point*, and also in reference to the weight of the mail, the condition of roads, hills, streams, &c., and all toll bridges, ferries, or obstructions of any kind by which expense may be incurred. No claim for additional pay, based on such ground, can be considered; nor for alleged mistakes or misapprehension as to the degree of service; nor for bridges destroyed, ferries discontinued, or other obstructions increasing distance, occurring during the contract term. Offices established after this advertisement is issued, and also during the contract term, are to be visited without extra pay, if the distance be not increased.

11. Bidders are cautioned to mail their proposals in time to reach the Department by the day and hour named, (3, p. m., March 4, 1868,) for bids received after that time *will not be considered* in competition with a bid of reasonable amount received in time. Neither can bids be considered which are without the guarantee required by law and a certificate of the sufficiency of such a guarantee.

12. Bidders should first propose for service strictly according to the advertisement, and then, if they desire, *separately* for different service; and if the *regular* bid be the lowest offered for the advertised service, the other propositions may be considered.

13. There should be but one route bid for in a proposal. Consolidated or combination bids "proposing one sum for two or more routes" are forbidden by law, and cannot be considered.

14. The route, the service, the yearly pay, the name and residence of the bidder, (that is, his usual post office address,) and the name of each member of a firm, where a company offers, should be distinctly stated.

15. Bidders are requested to use, as far as practicable, the printed proposals furnished by the Department, to write out in full the sum of their bids, and to retain copies of them.

Altered bids should not be submitted; nor should bids once submitted be withdrawn. No withdrawal of a bidder or guarantor will be allowed unless the withdrawal is dated and received before the last day for receiving proposals.

Each bid must be guaranteed by two responsible persons. The bid and guarantee should be *signed* plainly with the full name of each person.

The department reserves the right to reject any bid which may be deemed extravagant, and also to disregard the bids of failing contractors and bidders.

16. The bid should be sealed, superscribed "Mail Proposals, State of Pennsylvania," addressed "Second Assistant Postmaster General, Contract Office," and sent by *mail*, not by or to an agent; and postmasters will not enclose proposals (or letters of any kind) in their quarterly returns.

17. The contracts are to be executed and returned to the Department by or before the 1st *day of July*, 1868; but the service must be begun on that day or on the mail day next after it, whether the contracts be executed or not.

Transfers of contracts, or of interest in contracts, are forbidden by law, and consequently cannot be allowed. Bidders will therefore take notice that they will be expected to perform the service accepted to them through the whole term of the contract.

18. Postmasters at offices on or near railroads, but more than eighty rods from a station, will, immediately after the 4th of March next, report their exact distance from the nearest station, and how they are otherwise supplied with the mail, to enable the Postmaster General to direct a mail-messenger supply from the 1st of July next.

19. Section eighteen of an act of Congress approved March 3, 1845, provides that contracts for the transportation of the mail shall be let, "in every case, to the lowest bidder tendering sufficient guarantees for faithful performance, without other reference to the mode of such transportation than may be necessary to provide for the due celerity, certainty, and security of such transportation." Under this law bids that propose to transport the mails with "*celerity, certainty, and security*," having been decided to be the only legal bids, are construed as providing for the entire mail, however large, and whatever may be the mode of conveyance necessary to insure its "celerity, certainty and security," and have the preference over all others, and no others are considered.

20. A modification of a bid in any of its essential terms is tantamount to a new bid, and cannot be received, so as to interfere with regular competition, after the last hour set for receiving bids, making a new bid, with guarantee and certificate is the only way to modify a previous bid.

21. Postmasters are to be careful not to certify the sufficiency of guarantors or sureties without knowing that they are persons of sufficient responsibility; *a disregard of this instruction by postmasters is a violation of their oath of office, subjecting them to immediate removal.* All bidders, guarantors, and sureties are distinctly notified that on a failure to enter into or perform the contracts for the service proposed for in the accepted bids, their legal liabilities will be enforced against them.

22. Present contractors, and persons known at the Department, must, equally with others, procure guarantors and certificates of their sufficiency substantially in the forms above prescribed. The certificate of sufficiency must be signed by a postmaster, or by a judge of a court of record. No other will be admitted.

ALEX. W. RANDALL,
Postmaster General
Nov. 22nd, 1867.

THE AMERICAN HAY KNIFE AND FORK.—We the undersigned citizens of Columbia County witnessed the trial of hay forks on the farm of Mr. Pursel, in Hemlock Township, on Monday, May 7, 1866, between the American Hay Knife and Fork manufactured by SLIFER, WALLS, SHRINER & Co., of Lewisburg, Pa., and the Rundel's Patent Hay Hook. The American Fork lifted more hay in one draught than the Rundel in three. We are satisfied it will take as much hay into the mow as two good horses can draw. We also saw it cutting hay, and think it cannot be beat as a hay knife, and cheerfully recommend it as the best hay fork and knife we have ever seen.

C. BITTENBENDER, DR. F. C. HARRISON,
W. B. KOONS, JOHN DEAN,
JOHN DETERICH, DANIEL NOYER,
H. DIGLEMILLER, SYLVESTER PURSEL,
MICHAEL HELLER, JOHN WOLF.

They also manufacture the celebrated Buckeye Reaper and Mower, and other agricultural implements.

NEW TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT.

WILLIAM MORRIS,

Takes this method of informing the citizens of Columbia county that he has opened a new tailoring establishment in the town of

CATAWISSA, PA.,

where he is prepared to make up on short notice all kinds of gentlemen wear in the latest and most fashionable styles. Having worked at his business for several years in the city of New York, he flatters himself that he can give full and complete satisfaction to his customers at reasonable rates. He guarantees the

VERY BEST FITS,

or the work need not be taken. All work will be sponged before making, so that there shall be neither spot nor shrinkage.

Shop in Judge Rabb's Brick Building, Main street, Catawissa, Pa.

A share of public patronage is respectfully solicited. &c. Garments carefully cleaned and repaired on the shortest notice. sep6'67-6m.

NEW FURNITURE STORE
AT MAINVILLE, PA.

A. J. BERNINGER,

Would respectfully announce to the public, that he has opened a new Furniture Store in Mainville, where he keeps all kinds of city and home made

FURNITURE,

cane bottomed and hair cushioned chairs, all styles of Bedsteads and bureaus, tables and stands, and all goods in his line. Repairing neatly and quickly done. House painting and paper-hanging done at short notice and reasonable rates, in the best manner. Also, undertaking at short notice. nov27'67-6t

DR. E. G. HORNE,
DENTIST,

Formerly of Berwick, Columbia County, Pa.

Would announce to the citizens of Bloomsburg and vicinity that he intends to locate permanently at Bloomsburg in the coming Spring. For the present he may be found at his office, on Main Street, a few doors above Hendershott's Drug Store, over Fox & Webb's Confectionery; where he will be happy to wait upon all who may need his services. Office open only from the first to the tenth of each month until April 1st 1868. nov22,'67-1t

THE UNION HOTEL,

Arch Street, between Third and Fourth streets, Philadelphia.

CHRIST & WEBER, Proprietors.

The Columbian.

BLOOMSBURG, FRIDAY, DEC. 13, 1867.

WE call attention this week, to the advertisement of H. C. Hower, who has a large assortment of Boots, Shoes, Hats, Caps and Furs, which he offers at the most reasonable rates.

We would suggest to our clever cotemporary the Sunbury *Sentinel*, that it should *occasionally* give us credit for original matter taken from our columns. Its second editorial last week, was taken from the COLUMBIAN.

WE are informed that Geo. H. Brown, the popular landlord of the Rupert Hotel has sold the same to Mr. Tubbs of Shickshinny. We trust the new landlord will prove to be as accommodating and efficient as the old one.

SIMON P. KASE, President of the Danville, Hazleton and Wilkesbarre Railroad Co., brought into the Recorder's office in Columbia county a mortgage to Shephard Knapp and William I. Greenough, in trust, upon which there were $1400,00 worth of Stamps.

WE call the attention of our readers to the advertisements of the sale of the real estate of Mrs. Rebecca Vanderslice dec'd., on the 19th and 20th days of December inst. The properties are valuable and desirable, and have not been for many years in market.

IN response to repeated recommendations of the Grand Jury, the County Commissioners have decided to enlarge the Court House by building an addition in the rear. This is a measure of reform demanded by the public interests, and for the safe keeping of the documents and records of the County. We will announce the plan when decided on.

OUR mail route advertisements will run out on the 27th of this month, after which we shall be able to give our usual amount of spicy and sprightly reading matter. We shall attend to the Radicals, keep our readers booked up in congressional topics, prepare for the Presidential Campaign, and keep abreast of things generally.

ON Thursday the 5th inst. Sumner's bill to take out the word "white" where it occurs in the charter of the District of Columbia, passed the Senate by a vote of 30 to 8. Darkies can now be used for filling jury boxes and holding official positions, when occasion demands, and the Radicals think they can afford to give up anything which pays.

WE are sorry to learn that John P. Creasy of Fishingcreek township, was robbed of his pocket book, containing about seventy dollars, on the evening of the 28th ult., near Ashland, Schuylkill county. Our friends who take produce to market in the coal region, should be careful and not allow strangers to see them with money.

ROBERT J. WALKER, who, as Treasurer under President Polk, won an enduring fame as a financier, has issued an address to the people of the United States, urging an immediate resumption of specie payments, accompanied by a vast reduction of taxation. He says, "our present system of taxation is the most onerous ever imposed upon any people, and it is utterly destructive of the prosperity of the country."

WE are sorry to learn that John Owens formerly of this place, was fatally injured on Monday last, at Danville, by the premature explosion of a blast in the coal mines. He died on Tuesday night, and was buried on Thursday at this place. Notwithstanding the heavy snow storm his remains were followed to the Cemetery by the Order of Odd Fellows, of which he was a member, and by a large number of friends.

WE have received from the Philadelphia News Co. 29 South 6th St. Philadelphia, a drawing representing the overthrow of Radicalism in 1867. The hydra headed dragon is on its back writhing under the blows of a white man wielding the bludgeon of "Popular Will," while the "Freedman's Bureau" etc. are seen in the dim distance. It is a laughable picture, and applicable to the times. Retail price 15 cents each.

WE have received several copies of the daily *State Guard*, published by Dunglison, Forney and Kauffman, at Harrisburg. It is a good sized sheet, printed on good white paper, and like THE COLUMBIAN, is free from all obscene and improper advertisements. In politics it is rabidly Radical; but is superior to the Hessian *Telegraph*, in being more courteous, and in not stooping to the low personalities which make that sheet a disgrace to the profession, and its name synonymous with filth and blackguardism.

WE had intended to publish the proceedings of the Teachers' Institute together with the address of Mr. Best; but were not furnished with either copies or proof-slips to enable us to do so. We will not insert matter a week after it has appeared in the other County paper, because it then becomes stale. It could very easily have been arranged to have had the proceedings referred to appear in all the county papers at once, and the failure seems to us to have been the result of negligence or partiality on the part of the person or persons selected to furnish copy.

REMEMBER THE POOR.—Winter has at last set in with all its vigors, and mother earth is sleeping under a mantle of snow. Now is the time for the exercise of active benevolence among our people. Within the past year God has blessed us with abundant harvests, and now that Winter has come, we should remember those who through infirmity or other causes were prevented from laying up suitable stores. There is scarce a Township in the land where some poor mortal is deprived of all the comforts, and many of the necessaries of life, and who, though pinched with hunger, or suffering from the cold, do not like to beg for charity, or become Township paupers. Let us remember such. A load of wood, a bushel of wheat, we would hardly miss from our stores, yet they would bring gladness to many a heart, and we at the same time would be "laying up treasures above." Then could we draw around our own cheerful firesides, and listen to the howling wind or driving sleet, with the satisfaction of knowing that we had done our duty.

THE KALEIDOSCOPE:

"——A map of busy life—
Its fluctuations and its vast concerns."

NO. XLVIII.

RICHMOND AS IT WAS, AND IS.

I HAVE described how, on entering Richmond from the north, one dives into a tunnel, making one believe that he is to be landed in the cellar of his hotel, thence to be transported by some patent elevator *a la* "Continental" or "Fifth Avenue" Hotels, to his allotted chamber; but the impression given, after leaving the tunnel and coming into the daylight once more, is no less remarkable. Everywhere arise blackened and tottering ruins. Bare piles of meaningless bricks, stained apparently by the soiling hands of Ages. Desolation—dank and drear! One might imagine himself in Herculaneum or Pompeii—those cities destroyed and entombed for centuries.

To the right hand arise the turreted remains of the great Armory, extending for over a square in length, and resembling some old Feudal castle, sacked and ungarrisoned. To the left arise in nondescript piles, the charred and crumbling walls of immense factories and mills, wherein once, the hum of honest industry was wont to be heard, now, the abode of the bat and the screech-owl.

All around, and covering the ground for acres, lie the *debris* of the Danville & Petersburg R. R. Depots, engine houses etc.

What has desolated the city thus? Fire—and worse—*man!*

It was on a Sunday morning in April 1865, bright and lovely, that the news arrived in Richmond, of the fall of Petersburg and its occupation by the Union armies. Jefferson Davis, the President of the so-called Confederacy, was at church, when a messenger, booted and spurred, pushed his way through the crowd to his pew, and handed him a letter.

There was a pause in the exhortation of the preacher as the letter was taken and opened, then Davis walked tottering and stricken from the church. The services were brought to a sudden close, and the people streamed out upon the sidewalk with anxious faces and fast beating hearts. The stillness and terrible constraint of the sacred place, had weighed upon each one there, like the stifling effects of an air-exhausted receiver. Each gasped for breath! The threatened blow had fallen at last. The inevitable had come, with its front of terror! But it was not until later in the afternoon, when the boxes containing the public archives and treasure, cumbered the sidewalks, that the people of Richmond could realize it. Then came the terrible rush, the despairing cry, "We are to be deserted by our own people!" "They are going to evacuate Richmond as they did Petersburg!"

Crowds of citizens, bearing their most valuable worldly goods, filed through the streets; horses and wagons suddenly brought fabulous prices; and pale women and speechless men, followed by negroes, bending beneath their burdens, choked every avenue of egress from that city of doom. With nightfall came the certainty that a forced evacuation of the city must quickly take place, and to prevent the violence and confusion consequent upon the too free use of liquor under such depressing circumstances, a committee was appointed by the mayor of the city to broach all barrels of whiskey or other spirits in the various storehouses; an act which perhaps brought about the very evil sought to be guarded against. Soon the gutters were flowing with the choicest liquors; crates and baskets of the finest and most costly wines were thrown from the topmost windows. As the work progressed, some straggling Confederate soldiers on the retreat, passed through the city. Says a Southern writer: "From that moment law and order ceased to exist. Many of the stores were pillaged, and the sidewalks were encumbered with broken glass, where the thieves had smashed the windows in their reckless haste to get their hands on the plunder within. The air was filled with the wild cries of distress, or the yells of roving pillagers." But a still more terrible agent of ruin was soon to appear on the scene! As the night advanced, the yells and blasphemous shouts of the drunken rebel soldiery grew louder and louder, and above the house tops appeared, as though in fitting accompaniment to such fiendish cries, the sharp crackling and roar and flame of a great conflagration, while from the river came the terrible concussion caused by the blowing up of the rebel rams "Richmond" and "Virginia."

General Ewell, the Confederate commander, had given orders to fire the four principal tobacco warehouses of the city, and these, communicating with the surrounding buildings, soon enveloped the whole business portion of the doomed city in its destructive folds. Imagine this, and, as Pollard vividly describes it, "in the midst of all, the wild agony, the fugitive distress of women and children rushing towards the open square for a breath of pure air, all that was now left them in heaven's great hollowness."

The very heart of the city was burned out of it! For one-half mile on one side of the main street, the fire had left nothing but blackened walls and chimnies. On the other side the ruin extended upwards of twenty blocks. Amid the confusion and terror the clear crash of a military band was heard.—General Weitzel had entered the city, and marching right towards the Capitol planted the stars and stripes above it.

This was not the first time that Richmond had suffered from that terrible scourge—fire. In 1781 the traitor Arnold led an expedition against it, destroyed all the public buildings and most of the town. The burning of the Richmond theatre too, on the night of Dec. 26th 1811, will be handed down as a fearful page in the history of Great Fires, traced in its most appalling characters. Over sixty persons perished in this heart rending catastrophe, and scarce a house throughout the city was plunged in mourning.

After leaving the immediate neighborhood of the Fredericksburg Depot, however, all traces of the even late devastation are lost. As though by magic, beautiful buildings, fine plate glass window fronts, tall commanding piles of architecture, surpassing Baltimore, and almost equaling Philadelphia, stretch out on every side. One regrets that the whole city had not burned down, if such results were sure to follow! There is indeed, in consequence of these hundreds of buildings being built about the same time, an appearance of freshness that is very delightful. The details of architectural ornament too, are full and varied, presenting a tasteful, rich, varied, yet consonant *coup d'œil* to the beholder. Persons coming to Richmond, therefore, in expectation of finding her still asleep in her ashes, will have this Phœnix apparition to confront them and teach them differently.

Richmond was so called by its founders from a fancied resemblance to Richmond on the Thames, but it far surpasses in picturesque situation its English namesake. Imagine seven hills, like the seven hills of Rome, rising and confronting one of the loveliest valleys in the world. At the foot of these hills, rushes the rapid James river, breaking and bubbling in foam over the impediments in its way and studded with beautiful islets. Connect the two banks of this river with three almost interminable bridges, then look over towards the seven hills with their rising tiers of houses, crowned by the majestic proportions of the State Capitol, a building in the Grecco-American style, and you have Richmond. In the large park or "Square" surrounding the Capitol building is a grand equestrian statue of Washington, raised upon an eight cornered pedestal bearing bas-relief scenes from the history of Virginia and adorned at each angle, with noble statues of some of the most illustrious sons of the "Old Dominion." The whole thing is colossal and can be seen from a great distance. A fine statue, in marble, of Henry Clay, by birth a Virginian, also adorns the grounds which are very beautiful. Among the most noted buildings in Richmond, is the Monumental Church, which occupies the site of the ill-fated theatre of which I have spoken. St. John's church, an old frame building, is the historic spot where Patrick Henry pronounced those immortal words—inspired it would seem;—"Give me Liberty, or give me Death!"

Although not a great city, Richmond is doubtlessly intended to be one, at no very distant day, judging from its natural advantages; and we believe that here might be found a most fruitful field for Northern capital. The only drawback is the undecided state of the South caused by the criminal prostitution by the Radical portion of Congress, of the whole Southern country to the accomplishment of their base ends, of holding on to the power and patronage of the Government. In the State of Virginia or at least, through the large portion of it which I have passed, there are no rebels, except it be one now and then; and invariably in such cases, it is one like Pollard or some Southern demagogue, who neither shouldered a musket or drew a sabre during the war. You will find no rebels among the men who composed the Confederate army. These men "accept the situation" in its broadest sense; are honorable and intend to keep their parole. The people are therefore ready to welcome Northern men and Northern capital, and, if only let alone by Congress, it would take but a short time for the South to recruit herself and yield, as of yore, her tribute of wealth to the prosperity and common good of the whole country. But with the cloud of confiscation and negro mis-rule hanging over them, Northern men can neither give the impulse nor can Southern men, of themselves, take the initiative. Northern men won't buy, for they are not sure that the title of the land bought is good. It depends upon whether the Radicals in Congress determine upon confiscation or not. Southern men will not spend the little they have in improvements, for they cannot say how long their property is going to belong them. To-day it may be theirs; to-morrow confiscated.

As soon as the matter is settled, as common humanity and national prudence dictates, Richmond will become a formidable rival to the cities of the North. The Rapids or Falls of the James river, which extend for some six miles above the city, afford a water-power unsurpassed in the world; while situated as it is, at the middle point of the connecting links of the great Northern and Southern routes of travel; binding as it were, the extremest points of our land with the iron bands of commercial intercourse, it will become, in time, the depository of the wealth of both sections.

In my next I will dive still deeper among the Re-constructed.

SO-MET-I-MES.

Proceedings of the Columbia County Temperance Society.

THE Columbia County Temperance Society met in the Espy M. E. Church, December 5th at 7 P. M. President, D. J. Waller, being absent, on motion Wm. Saunders took the Chair.

The Constitution and pledge of the Society was read, and an opportunity given to persons to sign the same and become members of the Society. Eighty names were added. During the taking of the signatures Rev. S. C. Swallow was called upon for an address, to which he responded in his usual earnest and effectual manner.

The Committee appointed at the previous session to canvass the expediency of petitioning the next Legislature for a prohibitory law for this county, submitting the following report:

Resolved, That we deem such action premature.

Resolved, That we proceed at once to memorialize the coming Legislature of the State, to enact a law submitting the question of *License* or *no License* to the popular vote, in each township, ward, or election district, throughout the county, at the general election, on the second Tuesday of October in each successive year. Providing that whenever a majority of the votes cast shall be against license, no license shall be granted by the Court, or any other authority, in such township, borough, ward or election district, for the space of one year. And that where a majority of the votes cast shall be in favor of license, such license shall be regulated in accordance with existing provisions.

Resolved, That a Committee of three be appointed to draft such petition, and forward a copy to the township managers of each township, whose duty it shall be to obtain as many signatures as possible, and forward them immediately to the Legislature. Signed by the committee.

The report was adopted, and the committee called for in the last resolution appointed. The following is a list of the Township and Borough managers:

Bloomsburg—Dr. Bradley, J. T. Sharpless. Berwick—Wm. Weston, [illegible] Emanuel Fasing. Benton—Pervin Masters, S. Haycock. Centre—S. F. Campbell, [illegible] Hughs. Conyngham—Alexander [illegible]. Catawissa—J. H. Creasy, [illegible]. Roaringcreek—Franklin Yocum. [illegible] Prof. H. D. Walker, [illegible].

On motion it was resolved that an abstract of the proceedings be published in the county papers. A committee was appointed to procure speakers for the next meeting.

On motion, adjourned to meet at Berwick, February 6th, at 7 p. m.

Immediately after adjournment, Rev. T. P. Hunt, who had been engaged to deliver an address, and had failed to be present earlier, entered the house. The audience again resumed order and Mr. Hunt took the floor and entertained his hearers for two hours in his usual energetic and impressive style.

L. B. KLINE, sec'y.

THE *Press* a few days ago predicted Fernando Wood's election as Mayor of New York city over Hoffman the regular nominee. Hoffman beat Wood by 40,600 votes, thus administering a severe rebuke to the "Bolters" in that city.

A gentleman writing from Jacksonville, Florida, says:

"I do not find a single black man that has made living expenses out of his land, but a neighbor of mine did find the hide and hind quarters of a favorite cow in a black man's house last week, and missed several other cattle previously."

LOCAL NOTICES.

"HEALING ON ITS WINGS," say all who have made use of *Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry*, and by such use been cured of coughs, colds, bronchitis, sore throat, influenza or consumption. The prudent will always keep this standard remedy by them.

CHRISTMAS IS COMING! SO IS NEW YEAR!—Our enterprising townsman L. N. Moyer is ready for both. His Store is filled with all kinds of Holiday Gifts, Writing Desks, Work Boxes, Perfumery, Fancy articles, Soaps etc., just the things for presents. His list of Drugs and Chemicals is larger than ever. He is fully determined that if the public wish to buy, they shall have the opportunity. Stop and see if his Stock is not the best to be found in this part of the country.

IF you see on the street a handsome overcoat or a well fitting suit of clothes you may be sure it came from Chamberlin's. His goods being of the best material and made up by first class workmen, not only *look* well but *wear* well. He has now on hand a perfect assortment of winter goods of all the latest patterns both plain and fancy suitable for overcoats, dress or walking suits. Call and see him and you can hardly fail to be suited.

Farmer's Department.

Winter Care of Fruit Trees.

EVERY healthy, vigorous tree or plant is supplied with an almost infinite number of fibrous roots, which penetrate every part of the sod and gather sap, and along with it a supply of organic and inorganic food. The expansion and contraction of the soil during the winter, tear and break numbers of these minute roots, a majority of which are so small as to be imperceptible to the unaided eye. Where there is a great number of alternations of heat and cold, so many of these roots are broken as to leave the tree in a sickly condition in the spring, and it should be a careful study to protect them from such action from frost. Should there be but a slight degree of frost, not more than enough to freeze water half an inch to an inch in depth, a body of water around the roots would doubtlessly act as a preserver, and from this fact probably the ridiculous habit arose alluded to. But in this climate we have to guard against foot-deep instead of inch-deep frosts.

A simple experiment will show the difference between a dry and wet soil around the base of the tree. Take three cups, each nine inches deep, fill each one of them within one inch of the top —the first with water, the second with earth saturated with water, and the third with moist, but nearly dry earth, and subject all three to cold enough to freeze them solid. In the first, the water in changing to ice, will so expand as to fill up the entire measure. The moist earth in the second will have expanded nearly as much, while the comparatively dry earth will scarcely expand an eighth of a inch.

The experiment, or the principle which this illustrates, viz: that water freezing expands but one eighth of its bulk, whilst dry solids do not thus expand, has a direct bearing upon the winter treatment of trees. Instead of retaining water around them, it is better to dig a ditch (at a sufficient distance to avoid cutting the roots,) to convey the water away and leave the soil dry.

It is sometimes even advisable to bank up the earth eight or ten inches high around the body of the tree, and slope it off a few feet. This will both carry off the water and afford additional warmth to the roots.

Corn for Stock.

CORN for fattening animals, and maintaining animal heat, during cold weather, excels all other grain. It requires strong digestive powers when fed in quantities; and for feed to all kinds of stock, at every age, is ill adapted. As food for young and growing animals, requiring a diet rich in forming bone and muscle, it is bad economy, unless for market. Oats, Peas, and beans, promote growth and strength, and for this reason should form the grain feed for growing animals. Oxen and horses can be made to perform much more labor, and cows will yield more and richer milk, on a generous diet of corn meal; but in the long run it effects their health. The horse needs much richer food than the ox, and will bear it; yet corn, under all circumstances, is not the grain. Some of the ill effects of a course of high feeding the horse upon corn, are seen in a dull eye, dry skin, and rough coat. To roadsters, particularly in warm weather, when liable to be overheated by exertion, it gives a tendency to greater heat, and to laying on fat; when a diet is needed simply to repair waste muscle. Oats, dry hay, and carrots, are the most appropriate feed for fast driving horses. For draught horses, whose motions are slow, the bad effects of meal are not so apparent; still a mixture of other grain, ground with corn is much better.—*Rural American.*

Frost Helps the Farmer.

IN this climate winter rarely sets in until from frequent and heavy rains the ground is pretty thoroughly saturated with water. It would be a misfortune to the agriculturist to have the soil freeze solid and permanently for the season on the heels of a drought. Wells, and springs would fall in the winter time, and the action of frost could not prove so beneficial to land as if larger quantities of water were present in it. Few take note of the actual effect of freezing and thawing upon all kinds of soil, more especially on the heavy and therefore retentive ones. These most need the action of the frost and nature has provided for them to receive it to a larger extent than naturally light, porous soils. The water is dispersed all thro' the pores of the soil, and by its expansion when frozen it cracks, pulverizes, lifts apart the particles from each other, to a more minute degree than it is possible to accomplish by any machinery. While this action is favorable to the extension of the roots of plants it doubtless sets free much plant food which is physically so combined as fertilizers. So the looser the soil is left before winter, the better will be the action of frost upon it. On heavy lands, spaded gardens and plowed fields late in autumn are, signs of good husbandry

Lime.

THE use of lime as an application to the soil, it is believed by some, acts in two ways—one as a *stimulant* that promotes vegetation by causing the soil with which it is mixed to exert itself; and the other, in promoting the growth of trees and plants, by enriching the land as *manure*, and adding to the quantity of vegetable food. By others it is looked upon in a chemical and medicinal point of view, acting as an alternative, a correcter, a dissolver, or a decomposer; a disengager of certain parts of the animal, vegetable and mineral substance contained in the soil, and as a retainer and a combiner with others, but not as a substance, like dung, or decayed organic matter, fit for the immediate nourishment of plants.—*Prof Holmes.*

Mending Roads.

ABOUT the worst feature in the construction of our roads, is the practice of working them only once a year and then never thinking of them again, no matter how bad they get. We ought to have more or less work on them throughout the entire season, for it is much less work to fill a small mud hole than to fill a large one. In Europe they put men on the road when it is necessary. As soon as the rut is seen it is filled immediately by broken stone, large heaps of which are kept lying along the road ready for use. Our dirt roads should have a broad base, and the ditch should not be too close to the road, well drained, and then the road will dry off. When the ditch is close to the road, the capillary attraction will always keep the road moist.

For the Young Folks.

The Waits of Bremen.

AN honest farmer had once an ass, that had been a faithful, hardworking slave to him for a great many years, but was now growing old, and every day more and more unfit for work. His master therefore was tired of keeping him to live at ease like a gentleman, and so began to think of putting an end to him. But the ass, who was a shrewd hand, and saw that some mischief was in the wind took himself slily off, and began his journey towards Bremen. "There," thought he to himself, "as I have a good voice, I may chance to be chosen town-musician."

After he had travelled a little way, he spied a dog lying by the road-side, and panting as if he were very tired. "What makes you pant so, my friend?" said the ass. "Alas!" said the dog, "my master was going to knock me in the head, because I am old and weak, and can no longer make myself useful to him in hunting; so I ran away: but what can I do to earn my livelihood?" "Hark ye!" said the ass; I am going to Bremen to turn musician: come with me, and try what you can do in the same way." The dog said he was willing, and on they jogged together, arm in arm.

They had not gone far, before they saw a cat sitting in the middle of the road, with tears in her eyes, and making a most rueful face. "Pray, my good lady," said the ass, "what's the matter with you? you look quite out of spirits!" "Ah, me!" said Grimalkin; "how can a body be in good spirits when one's life is in danger? Because I am beginning to grow old, and had rather lie at my ease by the fire, than run about the house after the mice, my mistress laid hold of me and was going to drown me; and though I have been lucky enough to get away from her, I know not how I am to live." "Oh!" said the ass, "by all means go with us to Bremen; you are a good night-singer, and may make your fortune as one of the Waits." The cat was pleased with the thought; so she wiped her eyes with her pocket-handkerchief and joined the party.

Soon afterwards, as they were passing by a farm-yard, they saw a cock perched upon a gate, and screaming out with all his might and main, "Bravo!" said the ass; "upon my word you make a famous noise; pray what is all this about?" "Why," said the cock, "I was just now telling all our neighbors that we were to have fine weather for our washing-day; and yet my mistress and the cock don't thank me for my pains, but threaten to cut off my head to-morrow, and make broth of me for the guests that are coming on Sunday!" "Heaven forbid!" said the ass; "come with us, Master Chanticleer: anything will be better than staying here to have your head cut off! Besides, who knows? If we take care to sing in tune, we may get up a concert of our own: so come along with us!" "With all my heart," said the cock: so they all four went on jollily together towards Bremen.

They could not, however, reach the town the first day; so, when night came on, they turned off the highroad into a wood to sleep. The ass and the dog laid themselves down under a great tree, and the cat climbed up into the branches; while the cock, thinking that the higher he sat the safer he should be, flew up to the very top of the tree; and then, according to his custom, before he sounded his triumph and went to sleep, looked out on all sides to see that everything was well. In doing this, he saw afar off something bright; and calling to his companions, said, "There must be a house no great way off, for I see a light." "If that be the case," said the ass, "we had better change our quarters, for our lodging here is not the best in the world!" "Besides," added the dog, "I should not be the worse for a bone or two, or a bit of meat." "And maybe," said Puss, as she licked her whiskers, "a stray mouse will be found somewhere about the premises." So they walked off the spot together towards the place where Chanticleer had seen the light; as they drew near, it became larger and brighter, till they at last came close to a lonely house, where a gang of robbers lived.

The ass, being the tallest of the company, marched up to the window and peeped in. "Well, Donkey," said Chanticleer, "what do you see?" "What do I see?" replied the ass; "why I see a table spread with all kinds of good things, and robbers sitting round it making merry." "That would be a noble lodging for us," said the cock. "Yes," said the ass, "if we could only get in." So they laid their heads together, to see how they could get robbers out; and at last they hit upon a plan. The ass set himself upright on his hind-legs, with his fore-feet resting against the window; the dog got upon his back; the cat scrambled up to the dog's shoulders, and the cock flew up and sat upon puss. When all were ready, Chanticleer gave the signal by pulling puss's tail; Grimalkin mewed, and up struck the whole band of music. The ass brayed, the dog barked, the cat mewed, and the cock crowed. Then they all broke through the window at once, and came tumbling into the room, amongst the broken glass, with a hideous clatter! The robbers, who had not been a little frightened by the opening concert, had now no doubt that some frightful hobgoblins had broken in upon them, and scampered away as fast as they could.

The coast once clear, our travellers soon sat down and despatched what the robbers had left with as much eagerness as if they had not hoped to eat again for a month. As soon as they had had enough, they put out the lights, and each once more sought out a resting-place to his own liking. The donkey laid himself down upon a heap of straw in the yard; the dog stretched himself upon a mat behind the door; the cat rolled herself up on the hearth before the warm ashes; the cock perched upon a beam on the top of the house: and, as all were rather tired with their journey, they soon fell asleep.

But about midnight, when the robbers saw from afar that the lights were out and that all was quiet, they began to think that they had been in too great a hurry to run away; and one of them, who was bolder than the rest, went to see what was going on. Finding everything still, he marched into the kitchen, and groped about till he found a match, in order to light a candle. Espying the glittering fiery eyes of the cat, he mistook them for live coals, and held the match to them to light it. But the cat not understanding such a joke, sprang at his face, and spit, and scratched at him. This frightened him dreadfully, and away he ran to the back door; but there the dog jumped up and bit him in the leg. As he was crossing over the yard, the ass kicked him; and the cock, who had been awakened by the noise, crowed with all his might.

At this the robber ran back as fast as he could to his comrades, and told the captain "how a horrid witch had got into the house, and had spit at him, and had scratched his face with her long bony fingers;—how a man with a knife in his hand had hidden himself behind the door, and stabbed him in the leg;—how a black monster stood in the yard and struck him with a club;—and how the devil sat upon the top of the house and cried out, 'Throw the rascal up here!'" After this the robbers never dared to go back to the house; but the musicians were so pleased with their quarters, that they never found their way to Bremen, but took up their abode in the woods; and there they live. I dare say, to this very day—"Jolly companions every one."

MILLINERY GOODS.

MISS LIZZIE BARKLEY

Has just received, at her old place on Main st., Bloomsburg, her

FALL AND WINTER STOCK

of millinery goods of every quality and style, consisting of

LATEST STYLE BONNETS,

of the very best material; together with the very best assortment of

TRIMMINGS, RIBBONS, &C.,

which are offered for sale at the lowest possible rates. Call and see.
Bloomsburg, Oct. 25, 1867.

SOMETHING NEW.

The undersigned begs leave to inform her friends and the public generally, that she has opened in

LIGHT STREET

a fresh stock of goods in the line of

MILLINERY and TRIMMINGS

in connection with Dress Making; and is prepared in addition, to

COLOR STRAW HATS

on the shortest notice, and in the best style of the art. Prices cheap and work satisfactory.
MRS. E. KLINE.
Light Street, October 4, 1867.

NEW MILLINERY ESTABLISHMENT.

The Misses Harman would respectfully announce to their friends in town and country, that they have just received at their place of business on Main st., below American House, a large and new supply of

MILLINERY GOODS

of all descriptions suited for Fall and Winter's Wear; including Bonnets of the latest styles, Ribbons, trimmings of all sorts, and in fact keep a general furnishing store for ladies. Their patterns and styles are among the latest, and the prices but a trifle in advance of those in the City. Do not fail to call and examine their goods before purchasing elsewhere.
Nov. 1, 1867.

SOMETHING NEW

AT LIMESTONEVILLE,
MONTOUR COUNTY, PA.

The public are desired to take particular notice, that the undersigned have just returned from the Eastern cities, with the

THIRD INSTALLMENT,

for the present fall and winter season, of
DRY GOODS,
GROCERIES,
QUEENSWARE,
CLOTHS,
CASSIMERS,
VESTINGS,
OILS,
CALICOES,
MUSLINS,
SHAWLS.

Decidedly the largest, and best, and cheapest assortment of

READY MADE CLOTHING

ever brought into the region; and that backed up with the finest selection of the latest and most fashionable styles of

HATS AND CAPS, BOOTS AND SHOES.

There is also connected with the store
MISS ELLEN BILDINE'S MILLINERY ESTABLISHMENT,
where may be found a large and choice assortment of Millinery and fancy Goods such as Hats and Caps, Dress trimming Flowers, Ruffings, Edgings, Ribbons, etc., and is prepared to cut, fit, and re-make, all kinds of Ladies' wear, with all the latest styles of Patterns etc.

Every body can be fitted and suited. Ladies and Gentlemen, boys and girls, can find the cheapest lot of goods they ever had the pleasure of looking through, at BILDINE & SMITH.
Nov. 22, '67-tf.

CONFECTIONERY,
FRUIT, NUTS, &C., &C.
JACOBY & WIDMYER,
MANUFACTURERS,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
PLAIN AND FANCY CONFECTIONERY,
AND DEALERS IN
FOREIGN FRUITS AND NUTS.
Exchange Block, Bloomsburg, Pa.
ORANGES, LEMONS, RAISINS, PRUNES,
ROCK CANDY,
SEEDLESS RAISINS, LAYER RAISINS, CURRANTS,
CITRON, FIGS, DOLLS, &C.,
BREAD AND CAKES,
of all kinds.
CHRISTMAS! CHRISTMAS!
CLEAR TOYS, FANCY TOYS,
FRENCH CANDIES,
of all kinds to suit the Christmas trade, on hand at wholesale or retail.
JNO. JACOBY,
FRED. E. WIDMYER.
Bloomsburg, Nov. 22, 1867.

NEW STOCK OF CLOTHING.

Fresh arrival of
FALL AND WINTER GOODS,
DAVID LOWENBERG
invites attention to his stock of
CHEAP AND FASHIONABLE CLOTHING,
at his store on
Main Street, two doors above the American House
Bloomsburg, Pa.,
where he has just received from New York and Philadelphia a full assortment of
MEN AND BOYS' CLOTHING,
including the most fashionable, durable, and handsome
DRESS GOODS,
consisting of
BOX, SACK, FROCK, GUM, AND OIL-CLOTH COATS AND PANTS,
of all sorts, sizes, and colors. He has also replenished his already large stock of
FALL AND WINTER SHAWLS,
STRIPED, FIGURED, AND PLAIN VESTS,
SHIRTS, CRAVATS, STOCKS, COLLARS,
HANDKERCHIEFS, GLOVES,
SUSPENDERS, AND FANCY ARTICLES

He has constantly on hand a large and well-selected assortment of

CLOTHS AND VESTINGS,

which he is prepared to make to order into any kind of clothing, on very short notice, and in the best manner. All his clothing is made to wear, and most of it is of home manufacture.

GOLD WATCHES AND JEWELRY,

of every description, fine and cheap. His case of jewelry is not surpassed in this place. Call and examine his general assortment of
CLOTHING, WATCHES, JEWELRY, &c.
DAVID LOWENBURG.

J. B. PURSEL,
HARNESS, SADDLE, AND TRUNK MANUFACTURER,
and dealer in
CARPET-BAGS, VALISES, FLY-NETS,
BUFFALO ROBES, HORSE-BLANKETS, &C.,
which he feels confident he can sell at lower rate than any other person in the country. Examine for yourselves.
Shop first door below the Post Office Main Street, Bloomsburg, Pa.
Nov. 15, 1867.

BRICK HOTEL,
ORANGEVILLE, COLUMBIA COUNTY, PA.
ISRAEL MUMMA, PROPRIETOR.

Having taken possession of this well-known house, so long kept by Samuel Everett, the Proprietor has put in it permanent repair and furnished BAR AND LARDER with the choicest liquors and newest delicacies. His stable is not excelled in the county; and no pains will be spared to accommodate guests. [apr5'67.

MISCELANEOUS.

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1 Present worth	10,000
1 Present, worth	5,000
2 Presents, worth $2,500 each	5,000
1 Present, valued at	15,000
2 Presents, valued at $15,000 each	30,000
1 Present, valued at	10,000
4 Presents, valued at $5,000 each	20,000
2 Presents, valued at 3,000 each	6,000
3 Presents, valued at 1,000 each	3,000
20 Presents, valued at 500 each	10,000
10 Presents, valued at 300 each	3,000
3 Presents, valued at 250 each	750
20 Presents, valued at 225 each	4,500
55 Presents, valued at 200 each	11,000
50 Presents, valued at 75 each	8,750
100 Presents, valued at 100 each	10,000
20 Presents, valued at 75 each	1,500
10 Presents, valued at 50 each	500
The remaining Presents consist of articles of use and value, appertaining to the diffusion of Literature and Fine Arts	82,000
	$300,000

Each certificate of Stock is accompanied with a BEAUTIFUL STEEL-PLATE ENGRAVING worth more at retail than the cost of Certificate, and also insures to the holder a Present in the Great Distribution.

SUBSCRIPTION ONE DOLLAR

Any person sending us One Dollar, or paying the same to our local agents, will receive immediately a fine Steel Plate engraving, at choice from the following list, and one certificate of stock, insuring one present in our GREAT DISTRIBUTION.

One Dollar Engravings.

No. 1—"My Child! My Child!" No. 2—"They're Saved! They're Saved!" No. 3—"Old Seventy-six; or the Early Days of the Revolution."

Any person paying two dollars will receive either of the following fine steel plates, at choice, and two certificates of stock, thus becoming entitled to two presents.

Two Dollar Engravings.

No. 1—"Washington's Courtship." No. 2—"Washington's Last Interview with his Mother."

Three Dollar Engravings.

Any person paying three dollars will receive the beautiful steel plate of "Home from the War," and three certificates of stock, becoming entitled to three presents.

Four Dollar engravings.

Any person paying four dollars shall receive the large and beautiful steel plate of "The Perils of Our Forefathers," and four certificates of stock entitling them to four presents.

Five Dollar Engravings.

Any person who pays five dollars shall receive the large and splendid Steel Plate of

"THE MARRIAGE OF POCAHONTAS."

and Five Certificates of Stock, entitling them to Five Presents.

The Engravings and Certificates will be delivered to each subscriber at our Local Agencies, or by express, as may be ordered.

HOW TO OBTAIN SHARES AND ENGRAVINGS.

Send orders to us by mail, enclosing from $1 to $20, either by Post Office orders or in a registered letter, at our risk. Larger amounts should be sent by draft or express.

10 shares with Engravings,	$9.50
25 shares with Engravings,	23.50
50 shares with Engravings,	46.50
75 shares with Engravings,	60.50
100 shares with Engravings,	90.00

Local AGENTS WANTED throughout the United States.

THE RIVERSIDE INSTITUTE,

situate at Riverside, Burlington county, New Jersey, is founded for the purpose of gratuitously educating the sons of deceased soldiers and Seamen of the United States.

The Board of Trustees consists of the following well-known citizens of Pennsylvania and New Jersey:
Hon. Wm. B. Mann, District Attorney, Philadelphia, Pa.
Hon. Lewis R. Broomall, Ex-Chief Coiner U. S. Mint, and Recorder of Deeds, Philadelphia.
Hon. James M. Scovel, New Jersey.
Hon. W. W. Ware, New Jersey.
Henry Gorman, Esq., Agent Adams' Express, Philadelphia, Pa.
J. E. Coe, Esq., of Joy, Coe & Co., Philadelphia.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, D. C. April 18, 1867.—Office of Internal Revenue:—Having received satisfactory evidence that the proceeds of the enterprise conducted by the Washington Library Company, will be devoted to charitable uses, permission is hereby granted to said Company to conduct such enterprise exempt from all charge, whether from special tax or other duty.
E. A. ROLLINS, Commissioner.

The Association have appointed as Receivers, Messrs. GEORGE A. COOKE & CO., whose well known integrity and business experience will be a sufficient guarantee that the money intrusted to them will be promptly applied to the purpose stated.

PHILADELPHIA, PA., May 20, 1867.
To the Officers and Members of the Washington Library Co., N. S. READ, Secretary.

Gentlemen:—On receipt of your favor of the 15th inst., notifying us of our appointment as Receivers for your Company, we took the liberty to submit a copy of your Charter, with a plan of your enterprise, to the highest legal authority of the State, and having received his favorable opinion in regard to its legality, and sympathizing with the benevolent object of your Association, viz: the education and maintenance of the orphan children of our soldiers and sailors at the Riverside Institute, we have concluded to accept the trust, and to use our best efforts to promote so worthy an object.
Respectfully, yours, &c.,
GEO. A. COOKE & CO.

Address all letters and orders to
GEO. A. COOKE & CO., BANKERS,
33 South Third Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
Receivers for the Washington Library Co.
J. B. PURSEL,
Authorized Agent for Bloomsburg and vicinity.
Nov. 15, 1867.

NEW CABINET WARE HOUSE.

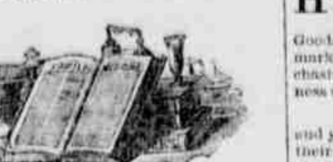
THE undersigned takes this method to inform the public that he has opened a
NEW FURNITURE WARE HOUSE
in the Waller Brick Building, on Main Street,
BLOOMSBURG, PA.,
Which he has purchased and intends to keep permanently filled with Furniture of
CITY AND HOME MANUFACTURE.
IT COMPRISES OF
BED MATRESSES,
SOFAS, LOUNGES
MARBLE TOP CENTRE TABLES
CHAIRS—CUSHIONED, CANE BOTTOMED,
AND WOOD BOTTOMED.
EXTENSION TABLES, LOOKING GLASSES,
PARLOR, CHAMBER AND DINING ROOM FURNITURE.
In fact a full assortment of
READY-MADE COFFINS
of all sizes, and of
EVERYTHING IN THE LINE OF HIS TRADE
All of which will be sold
CHEAP FOR CASH.
The public are invited to call and examine my stock before purchasing elsewhere.
GEORGE W. CORELL.
Bloomsburg, August 16, 1867.

MERCHANDISE.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN
To my friends and the public generally, that all kinds of
DRY GOODS,
GROCERIES,
QUEENSWARE,
NOTIONS, &C.,
are constantly on hand and for sale
AT BARTON'S OLD STAND,
BLOOMSBURG, BY
JAMES K. EYER.
Also, Sole Agent for ELLIS' PHOSPHATE OF LIME. Large lot constantly on hand. [feb8'67.

MERCHANT'S HOTEL,
16 NORTH FOURTH STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.
J. & W. G. M'KIBBIN, Proprietor.
May 10, 1867-1y.

DRUGS & MEDICINES.

L. N. MOYER'S



OLD ESTABLISHED DRUG STORE.

DRUGS! DRUGS!! DRUGS!!!

THE most complete and carefully selected stock to be found in the county, consisting in part of
Drugs, Chemicals,
Paints, Oils,
Glass, Varnishes,
Putty, Brushes,
Dye Stuffs, Mixed Paints,
SYRUPS, ESSENCES, EXTRACTS, SPICES,
ESSENTIAL OILS,
Perfumery, Hair Dyes,
Fancy Soaps, Brushes,
Combs, Cosmetics,
Stationary, Pocket Books,
PEN KNIVES, PIPES, CIGARS, TOBACCO,
LAMPS, CHIMNEYS, SHADES, BURNERS,
Sponges, Chamois Skins,
Catheters, Speculums
Syringes, Breast Pumps,
Trusses of approved make,
A large assortment of choice Liquors for Medicinal purposes, together with the various
WELL KNOWN STOMACH BITTERS.

These with many other articles too numerous to specify form a stock which defies competition both as regards price and the quality of the goods.
PHYSICIANS PRESCRIPTIONS COMPOUNDED WITH THE UTMOST CARE AND DISPATCH.

Country dealers are invited to inspect the stock before purchasing elsewhere, as they will find it greatly to their advantage. Fresh goods are constantly being received from the city, and *can be obtained either by wholesale or retail.*

Remember the place—EXCHANGE BLOCK—above Exchange Hotel, Main street, Bloomsburg.
August 9, 1867.

J. R. MOYER,
WHOLESALE & RETAIL
DRUGGIST,
CORNER OF MAIN AND MARKET STREETS,
BLOOMSBURG, PA.,
where will be found a large and select stock of Drugs,
MEDICINES AND CHEMICALS.
Also all the
PATENT MEDICINES OF THE DAY.
I am also prepared to furnish Country Stores with Castor Oil, Godfrey's Cordial,
TURLINGTON'S BALSAM,
and all other medicines kept in their line at City prices.

Prescriptions carefully compounded at all hours.

In medicines, quality is of the first importance.
Bloomsburg, June 7, 1867

E. EVERETT & DR. J. B. CASE'S
NEW DRUG STORE,
IN ORANGEVILLE,
JUST OPENED
WITH A SPLENDID AND VARIED ASSORTMENT OF GOODS APPERTAINING TO THE DRUG BUSINESS.
PURE DRUGS, CHEMICALS, ETC.,
ALWAYS ON HAND.

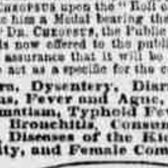
In short any article that can be named in the Drug line can be had at their store. Dr. J. B. Case is a Practioner, and also understands Pharmacy; E. Everett is a Medical Student, has attended one term at the Jefferson Medical College, and understands the compounding of Drugs.

They respectfully invite the patronage of their friends, and the public generally, assuring them "SAFE," and whatever will be purchased of them will be fresh and pure. [apr26'67

THE GREAT

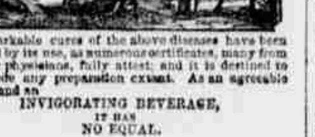
ZINGARI BITTERS

The component parts of this remarkable preparation were first discovered, compounded and distributed, some twenty years ago, by Dr. CHEOPSUS, the celebrated Egyptian Physician. Thousands of his suffering countrymen were restored to health, as well as great numbers of the inhabitants of Nubia and Abyssinia, and of the counties bordering upon the Southern coast of the Mediterranean Sea.



Indeed, the fame of the ZINGARI BITTERS soon spread over Europe, and was adopted by the principal Physicians in charge of the hospitals of the old world, in which it is still used with preeminent success. The Viceroy of Egypt placed the name of DR. CHEOPSUS upon the "Roll of Nobles," and presented to him a Medal bearing the following inscription: "DR. CHEOPSUS, the Public Benefactor." This Bitters is now offered to the public of America with the full assurance that it will be found, upon a fair trial, to act as a specific for the cure of

Cholera, Dysentery, Diarrhœa, Cholera Morbus, Fever and Ague, Yellow Fever, Rheumatism, Typhoid Fever, Dyspepsia, Colic, Bronchitis, Consumption, Flatulency, Diseases of the Kidneys, Nervous Debility, and Female Complaints.



Remarkable cures of the above diseases have been effected by its use, as numerous certificates, many from regular physicians, fully attest; and it is destined to supersede any preparation extant. As an agreeable Tonic, and an

INVIGORATING BEVERAGE,
IT HAS
NO EQUAL.

THUS THE
ZINGARI BITTERS
HAS SOUL
AS WELL AS BODY,
AND AS A
PREVENTIVE
OF
DISEASE,
HAS NO SUPERIOR.



A FEW WORDS TO LADIES.—The use of the ZINGARI BITTERS will give to you that soft, semi-transparent complexion which the God of nature (designing woman to be the loveliest of his works) fully intended that you should have—for it is nature's own powder and paint combined. By purifying the blood, stimulating the pigmentary cells of the dermis, and imparting health and life throughout the entire system; it especially gives that smooth clearness and beauty to the complexion so much to be desired—removing all roughness, blotches, freckles, pimples, and that yellow, sickly look so common in our day; and what is even better than this, it cures every species of female irregularities and disease.

Principal Depot, Harrisburg, Pa.

RAHTER & HAUSE,
Sole Proprietors.

For sale by L. N. MOYER, Wholesale and Retail Druggist, Bloomsburg, Pa. [1125'67-6m.

JOHN C. YEAGER & CO.,
Wholesale Dealers in
HATS, CAPS, STRAW GOODS, AND
LADIES' FURS,
No. 257 North Third Street,
Philadelphia.

I. H. WALTER,
Late Walter & Kaub,
Importer and Dealer in
CHINA, GLASS, AND QUEENSWARE,
No. 234 North Third Street,
between Race and Vine
Philadelphia.

THE KEYSTONE CLOVER SEED STRIPPER.
PATENTED OCTOBER 2, 1866.

This simple, though effective machine is admitted by all scientific observers to be the most direct device for gathering clover seed yet discovered.

A mere glance at it is sufficient to convince the most obtuse mind of its practical utility.

It strips the clover head from the stalk leaving the straw standing upon the ground. It is easily drawn by one horse, and requires but one man or boy to work it.

It is compact, simple in structure, and not liable to get out of order, and can be cheaply got up.

The great advantage in this machine is, we have the seed gathered in the chaff, ready for the clover mill or huller, besides saving the great length of time and labor of mowing, handling and threshing it from the straw. It will also pay every farmer to gather his seed with this machine, on account of the saving of the seed which is lost in the old way of gathering it.

Extraordinary inducements offered to energetic men who wish to purchase State or county Rights For particulars address
WERTMAN & REINBOLD,
CENTRALIA,
[jan25'67.] Columbia County, Pa.

To Hotel and Saloon keepers of Bloomsburg and Columbia County.—I have appointed Mr. B. Stohner agent for the sale of my ale, porter brown stout, and lager beer, who will supply you at the same price (and with the same article), as I would furnish you from the brewery. Knowing that he will be punctual and attentive to all who may favor him with their trade, I solicit for him your support. Very respectfully,
FRED LAUER,
Steam Brewery, Reading, Pa.

WANTED.—100 Farmers to engage in a business that will pay from $100 to $150 per month from now until Spring. Address JONES BROS & CO, Philadelphia.

DRY GOODS.

HURRAH FOR CATAWISSA!
THIS WAY FOR BARGAINS.

Goods to compare with stringency of the money market. Look and compare prices before purchasing elsewhere. Just call at the favorite business stand of

McNINCH & SHUMAN,

and you will be met by the obliging proprietors or their clerks, and shown through their great variety store free of charge, of course. They will give you a fair chance to spend your loose change, they trust much more profitably than it can be spent elsewhere. Their

STOCK OF DRY GOODS

this Spring is much larger in all its varieties than usual. Their

LADIES' DRESS GOODS

are of the nicest styles in market. They have a fine assortment of
HATS, CAPS, BOOTS AND SHOES,
SUMMER CLOTHS, CASSINETS,
CASSIMERES, AND VESTINGS,
and numerous articles common to such establishments, besides a general assortment of
HARDWARE, TINWARE, QUEENSWARE,
AND GROCERIES,
all at greatly reduced prices. They wish to conduct their business on the system of
"PAY AS YOU GO,"
and they think they can afford to sell very cheap. They return their thanks for many past favors, and ask the future patronage of their former customers and the public generally.
McNINCH & SHUMAN.

ARMBRUSTER & BROTHER,
Importers and Jobbers of
HOSIERY, GLOVES,
SHIRTS AND DRAWERS,
BUTTONS, SUSPENDERS,
HOOP SKIRTS, HANDKERCHIEFS,
THREADS, SEWING SILKS,
TRIMMINGS, PORTE MONNAIES,
SOAPS, PERFUMERY, FANCY GOODS, AND
NOTIONS GENERALLY,
Also Manufacturers of
BRUSHES AND LOOKING GLASSES,
and Dealers in
WOOD AND WILLOW WARE,
BROOMS, ROPES, TWINES, &c.
No. 306 North Third Street, above Vine,
Philadelphia.

M. M. MARPLE,
NOTIONS, HOSIERY, GLOVES, AND
FANCY GOODS,
No. 55 North Third Street,
Philadelphia.

ANDREWS, WILKINS & CO.,
Dealers in
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS,
No. 503 Market Street,
Philadelphia.

JOSEPH S. DELL.
Manufacturer of and Wholesale Dealer in
CLOTHING, CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, AND
VESTINGS,
No. 53 North Third Street,
Philadelphia.

GROCERIES, &c.,

REMOVAL OF
C. C. MARR'S
NEW STORE
TO SHIVE'S BLOCK,
ON THE CORNER OF MARKET AND IRON STREETS.
The undersigned having received from the city a full and complete supply of
SPRING AND SUMMER
DRY GOODS AND GROCERIES,
NOTIONS,
TIN-WARE AND HARD-WARE,
CEDAR AND WILLOW-WARE,
CONFECTIONERY, GLASS-WARE,
TOBACCO,
HATS AND SHOES,
FLOUR, SALT, FISH, AND MEAT.
all of which I propose selling at a very low figure for cash or produce.
Call and see.
April 12, 1867. C. C. MARR.

BERNARD STOHNER,
Would respectfully announce to his friends and patrons, that he has opened a first-class
FRUIT & CONFECTIONERY STORE
where there may be found at all times, a fine collection of
FRUIT, CONFECTIONERY, NUTS, &c.,
as well as
FINE GROCERIES.
which may be obtained at reasonable rates. The stock is always fresh and of the very best quality. No pains will be spared to make this establishment the finest of its kind in town. A call is solicited before purchases are made elsewhere, as it is believed that perfect satisfaction will be given. COLUMBIA HOUSE,
Main st., opposite Miller's Store,
aug9'67.] Bloomsburg, Pa.

SCHELL, BERGER & CO.,
GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS
Dealers in
FISH, SALT, CHEESE, PROVISIONS, &c.,
Nos. 122 and 121 North Wharves, above Arch St.
Philadelphia.
Sole agents for Wilcox's Wheel Grease, in barrels, kegs, and cans.

WAINWRIGHT & CO.,
WHOLESALE GROCERS,
N. E. Corner Second and Arch Streets,
PHILADELPHIA,
Dealers in
TEAS, SYRUPS, COFFEE, SUGAR, MOLASSES,
RICE, SPICES, BI CARB SODA, &C., &C.
Orders will receive prompt attention.
May 10, 1867-1y.

ESTABLISHED 1793.
JORDAN & BROTHER,
WHOLESALE GROCERS,
and Dealers in
SALTPETRE AND BRIMSTONE,
No 209 North Third Street,
Philadelphia.

H. V. PETERMAN,
with
LIPPINCOTT & TROTTER,
WHOLESALE GROCERS,
No. 21 North Water Street,
and No. 20 North Delaware Avenue,
Philadelphia.

JOHN STROUP & CO.,
Successors to Stroup & Brother,
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN FISH,
No. 21 North Wharves, and 25 North Water St.,
Philadelphia.

ROWE, EUSTON & CO.,
Manufacturers and Wholesale Dealers in
COTTON YARNS, CARPET CHAINS,
BATTS, WICKS, TIE YARNS, CORDAGE,
BROOMS, WOOD AND WILLOW WARE,
LOOKING GLASSES, CLOCKS, FANCY BASKETS
TABLE, FLOOR, AND CARRIAGE
OIL CLOTHS, &c.,
No. 320 Market Street, south side,
Philadelphia.

GROVESTEEN'S PIANOS,
GROVESTEEN'S PIANOS,
GROVENSTEE'S PIANOS,
499 BROADWAY, NEW YORK,
499 Broadway, New York,
499 Broadway, New York,

Are unrivalled for Durability, Power and Evenness of Tone. They are fast becoming the favorite over all others, with Musicians, Amateurs and all lovers of Good Music. They are warranted in every respect. Prices one-third lower than other first-class makers. Send for Circular
GROVESTEEN, & CO.
499 Broadway, New York.
Oct. 25, 1867-3m.

SUSQUEHANNA HOTEL,
Catawissa, Pa.
The above Hotel has lately been purchased by HENRY J. CLARK, and has been thoroughly remodelled, repaired, and refurnished. It will be found now, in its arrangement and appointments, a first-class Hotel, and second to none in the country. Persons in cities wishing to spend the hot months in the country, will do well to give the proprietor a call.

TOBACCO & SEGARS.

THE ONLY PLACE
to get the best
TOBACCO AND CIGARS,
AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
is at HUNSBERGER'S,
a few doors below the American House,
Bloomsburg, Pa.
He has the largest and most select of
SMOKING AND CHEWING TOBACCO
ever offered to the citizens of Bloomsburg. All the fancy brands of
SEGARS,
and the best Fine-cut and Plug
CHEWING TOBACCO,
can be had at his counters.
TOBACCO PIPES
in great variety are among his large stock.
DON'T FORGET TO CALL.
H. H. HUNSBERGER.

H. W. BANK'S
WHOLESALE TOBACCO, SNUFF, AND
CIGAR WAREHOUSE,
No. 149 North Third Street,
between Cherry and Race, west side,
Philadelphia.

C. L. WOODRUFF,
Wholesale Dealers in
TOBACCOS, CIGARS, PIPES, &c., &c.,
No. 13 North Third Street, above Market,
Philadelphia.

HARDWARE & CUTLERY.

CHARLES W. SNYDER,
DEALER IN
HARDWARE,
IRON, NAILS, STEEL, &C., &C., &C.
MAIN STREET, BLOOMSBURG, PENN'A.

Take this method of informing the citizens of Columbia county, that he has opened an extensive Hardware store on Main street, in Bloomsburg, near Iron street, and that he has on hand a LARGER STOCK AND BETTER ASSORTED than can be found any where else in the county, and which he intends to sell at prices which defy competition.

CHAINS, AXES, STEEL, IRON,

I have chains, all sizes, axes, all make and weight, steel, all sizes, iron, all shapes, and all very low.

BUILDER'S HARDWARE,

of every description. Nails, axle pulleys, sash cords, latches, locks and knobs, bolt screws, sash fasts, window springs, base knobs, strap hinges, hasps and staples, hooks and staples, and in fact everything needed in that line.

COACH & WAGON MAKERS' HARDWARE.

embracing almost every thing in that line. Also

HARNESS MAKERS' HARDWARE,

Buckles, Japanned; buckles, silver plated; bits of every kind, Hames, iron; pad trees; Hames, wood; saddle trees, girths, girth web, worsted and cotton; thread, silk, awls and needles, tools of all kinds.

SHOEMAKER'S HARDWARE,

A full assortment for carpenters. I have planes of all kinds, saws, hand, panel, rip, and compass, squares—steel, iron, and try; boring machines, chisles, augers, bevels, mallets, braces, gauges, plows, rules, bits, and about everything for carpenters.

FOR THE PEOPLE GENERALLY.

I have coal
hods, coal
shovels, scoops,
coal sifters, lanterns, table cutlery, pocket
cutlery, plated spoons,
plated forks, servers, tea and coffee pots, butter knives, mill saws,
crosscut saws, circular saws, gang saws, files, horse shoes, wrenches, rivets, hammers, hatchets, mattocks, picks, forks, grubbing hoes, shovels, spades, spading forks, hoes, rakes, bed pins, twine, skates, plows, coffin trimmings, Emery, red chalk, white chalk, wire, horse nails, meal cutters, scales, wash boards, house buckets, wooden pails, clothes pins, glue, door mats, porch mats, parlor mats, corn poppers, paint brushes, horse brushes, sleigh bells, bed rails, enameled kettles, brass kettles, copper kettles, stew kettles, sauce pans, hoes, axes, nails,
Sledges, curtain fixtures,
Tinmin skeins and boxes,
Pumps, lead pipe, etc.,
Tarred rope and hundreds of articles not enumerated constantly on hand at
CHARLES W. SNYDER'S,
Main Street, Bloomsburg.

JACOB K. SMITH. J. R. SELTZER.
SMITH & SELTZER,



Importers and Dealers in Foreign and Domestic
HARDWARE,
GUNS, CUTLERY, &C.,
No. 409 N. THIRD STREET, AB. CALLOWHILL,
PHILADELPHIA.
Nov. 22,67-tf.

IRON, TINWARE, &C.

NATIONAL FOUNDRY,
Bloomsburg, Columbia County, Pa.

The subscriber, proprietor of the above-named extensive establishment, is now prepared to receive orders for all kinds of

MACHINERY FOR COLLIERIES, BLAST
FURNACES, STATIONARY ENGINES,
MILLS, THRESHING MACHINES, &c.

He is also prepared to make Stoves of all sizes and patterns, Plow-irons, and everything usually made in first-class Foundries.

His extensive facilities and practical workmen warrant him in receiving the largest contracts on the most reasonable terms.

Grain of all kinds will be taken in exchange for Castings.

This establishment is located near the Lackawanna and Bloomsburg Railroad Depot.
PETER BILLMYER.

STOVES AND TINWARE.
A. M. RUPERT
announces to his friends and customers that continues the above business at his old place on
MAIN STREET, BLOOMSBURG.
Customers can be accomodated with
FANCY STOVES
of all kinds, Stovepipes, Tinware, and every variety of article found in a Stove and Tinware Establishment in the cities, and on the most reasonable terms. Repairing done at the shortest notice.
25 DOZEN MILK-PANS
on hand for sale.

NEW STOVE AND TIN SHOP.
ON MAIN STREET, NEARLY OPPOSITE MILLER'S STORE,
BLOOMSBURG, PENN'A.
The undersigned has just fitted up and opened his new
STOVE AND TIN SHOP,
in this place, where he is prepared to make up new TIN WARE of all kinds in his line, and do repairing with neatness and dispatch, upon the most reasonable terms. He also keeps on hand STOVES OF VARIOUS PATTERNS & STYLES, which he will sell upon terms to suit purchasers. Give him a call. He is a good mechanic, and deserving of the public patronage.
JACOB METZ.
Bloomsburg, April 26, 1867.

G. W. BLABON & CO.,
Manufacturers of
OIL CLOTHS AND WINDOW SHADES,
Warehouse, No. 124 North Third Street,
Philadelphia.

GEORGE H. ROBERTS,
Importer and Dealer in
HARDWARE, CUTLERY, GUNS, &c.,
No. 301 North Third Street, above Vine,
Philadelphia.

WEAVER & SPRANKLE,
WHOLESALE GROCERIES AND COMMISSION
MERCHANTS,
Nos. 225 and 227 Arch Street,
Philadelphia.

DRY GOODS.

MILLER'S STORE.
FRESH ARRIVAL OF
FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

The subscriber has just returned from the cities with another large and select assortment of
SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS,
purchased in New York and Philadelphia at the lowest figure, and which he is determined to sell on as moderate terms as can be procured elsewhere in Bloomsburg. His stock comprises
LADIES' DRESS GOODS
of the choicest styles and latest fashions, together with a large assortment of Dry Goods and Groceries, consisting of the following articles:
Carpets,
Oil Cloths,
Cloths,
Cassimeres,
Shawls,
Flannels,
Silks,
White Goods,
Linens,
Hoop Skirts,
Muslins,
Hollowware
Cedarware
Hardware
Queensware,
Boots and Shoes,
Hats and Caps,
Hoop Nets,
Umbrellas,
Looking-Glasses,
Tobacco,
Coffee,
Sugars,
Teas,
Rice,
Allspice,
Ginger,
Cinnamon,
Nutmegs
AND NOTIONS GENERALLY.

In short, everything usually kept in country stores, to which he invites the attention of the public generally. The highest prices will be paid for country produce in exchange for goods.
S. H. MILLER,
Arcade Buildings, Bloomsburg, Pa.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES
AT PETER ENT'S STORE,
IN LIGHT STREET,
OF
FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

THE subscriber has just received and has on hand at his old stand in Light Street, a large and select
ASSORTMENT OF MERCHANDISE
purchased at the lowest figure, and which he is determined to sell on as moderate terms as can be procured elsewhere in Light Street,
FOR CASH OR COUNTRY PRODUCE.
His stock consists of
LADIES' DRESS GOODS,
choicest styles and latest fashions,
Calicoes, Muslins,
Ginghams, Flannels,
Hosiery, Carpets,
Silks, Shawls,
READY MADE CLOTHING,
Satinets, Cassimers,
Cottonades, Kentucky Jeans,
&C., &C. &C.
GROCERIES, MACKERAL,
Queensware, Cedarware, Hardware, Medicines, Drugs, Oils, Paints, &c.
BOOTS & SHOES, HATS & CAPS.

In short everything usually kept in a country store. The patronage of his old friends and the public generally, is respectfully solicited.

The highest market price paid for country produce.
PETER ENT.
Light Street, Nov. 8 1867.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES
AT D. K. SLOAN'S STORE,
IN ORANGEVILLE, PA.,
OF
FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

The subscriber has just received and has on hand at his store in Orangeville, a large and select
ASSORTMENT OF MERCHANDISE
purchased at the lowest figure, and which he is determined to sell on as moderate terms as can be procured elsewhere in Orangeville,
FOR CASH OR COUNTRY PRODUCE.
His stock consists of
LADIES' DRESS GOODS,
CHOICEST STYLES AND LATEST FASHIONS,
Calicoes, Muslins, Ginghams, Flannels, Hosiery,
CARPETS, SHAWLS,
READY MADE CLOTHING,
Satinets, Cassimers,
Cottonades, Kentucky Jeans,
&C., &C., &C.
GROCERIES MACKERAL,
Queensware, Cedarware, Hardware, Medicines
DRUGS, OILS, PAINTS, &C.
BOOTS & SHOES, HATS & CAPS.

In short everything usually kept in a country store. The patronage of his old friends and the public generally, is respectfully solicited.

The highest market price paid for country produce.
Orangeville, May 21, 1867. D. K. SLOAN.

J. J. BROWER,
Is now offering to the public his Stock of
SPRING GOODS
consisting in part of a full line of
INGRAIN, WOOL AND RAG
CARPETS,
Fine cloths and cassimere for Ladies' coats.
HANDSOME DRESS GOODS,
of all patterns and qualities, Inlaids and Prints of various qualities and prices,
BLEACHED AND BROWN MUSLINS,
LADIE'S FRENCH CORSETS,
AND
BALMORAL SKIRTS.
Good assortment of
LADIES' & CHILDREN'S GAITERS & BOOTS.
Fresh Groceries and Spices. New assortment
GLASS AND QUEENS-WARE,
EX—NO. 1 MACKEREL
in one-half and one-fourth barrels.

Now is the time to make your selections, as I am offering goods at very low prices, and our motto is fair dealing to all, and not to be undersold by any. J. J. BROWER.
Bloomsburg, April 12, 1867.

POWDER KEGS AND LUMBER.
W. M. MONROE & CO.,
Rupert, Pa.,
Manufacturers of
POWDER KEGS,
and dealers in all kinds of
LUMBER,
give notice that they are prepared to accomodate their custom with dispatch, and on the cheapest terms.

MILLER & HOST,
Successors to Franklin P. Seltzer & Co.,
Importers and Wholesale Dealers in
LIQUORS, WINES, &c.,
Nos. 110 and 112 North Third Street,
Philadelphia.

E. A. HENDRY,
Successor to Hendry & Harris,
Manufacturer and Wholesale Dealer in
BOOTS AND SHOES,
No. 55 North Third Street,
Philadelphia.

J. P. BEARD,
with
LIPPINCOTT, BOND & CO.,
Manufacturers and Wholesale Dealers in
HATS, CAPS, FURS, AND STRAW GOODS,
No. 413 Market Street,
Philadelphia.

SNYDER, HARRIS & BASSETT,
Manufacturers and Jobbers of
MEN'S AND BOY'S CLOTHING,
Nos. 525 Market, and 522 Commerce Street,
Philadelphia.

ONE of the best selections of Piece Goods in the county at CHEMBERLIN'S Clothing Store, Hartman's block, Bloomsburg Pa. 40—3m.